

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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Librarian of Congress*

The Library of Congress
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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The Papers of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's Secretary

EARLY on the morning of February 11, 1861, Abraham Lincoln left the crowd of almost a thousand neighbors assembled in the dingy railroad waiting room at Springfield, Illinois, to board the special car assigned to take the President-elect and his party to Washington. Just as the train was about to start, he appeared on the platform of the car and as the bystanders stood with heads bared to the falling rain he addressed them, "No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. . . ."

The address was concluded, and the train jerked out of the station. Lincoln immediately began to write the text of this farewell message on a small sheet of note-paper, despite the lurching and vibration of the moving train. The original of this brief address, in the Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress, shows at which point Lincoln turned over the pencil to his young secretary, John G. Nicolay, and continued dictating, "I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. . . ." (1)

There was much that was prophetic in this whole incident. Lincoln did not return to his old neighbors until a funeral cortege brought the body of the assassinated President back to be buried in the Springfield cemetery. The young secretary who picked the pencil up on that wintry day in 1861 was destined to transcribe many more of the President's speeches and documents, to gather and preserve every valid scrap of writing or information

he could glean, and, until his death forty years later, on September 26, 1901, uninterruptedly to continue the self-imposed task of preserving and interpreting Lincoln's writings.

When, through the generosity of his daughter, Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D. C., his papers were presented to the Library of Congress on May 26, 1947, the Library increased substantially its holdings of Lincoln materials, in addition to acquiring the valuable papers of Lincoln's Boswell. Nicolay's papers, like his life, seem to be inextricably woven with those of Abraham Lincoln. It seems particularly fitting that, in writing her excellent biography of her father, Miss Helen Nicolay chose as her title, *Lincoln's Secretary, a Biography of John G. Nicolay*.

The presence of many copies of letters and other documents written by or to Lincoln is understandable, since Robert Todd Lincoln had placed his father's papers (2) at the disposal of Nicolay and his fellow secretary, John Hay, for use in their biography of Abraham Lincoln and for their edition of Lincoln's collected writings and speeches. Some of these copies are now the only record of certain Lincoln documents. Because of the careful scholarship of Nicolay and Hay, these can be accepted in lieu of missing originals and will appear as such in the forthcoming edition of Lincoln's writings, now in preparation by the Abraham Lincoln Association of Illinois under the editorship of Roy P. Basler.

A little more difficult to explain is the

presence of a certain number of original letters and documents, by or to Lincoln, among Nicolay's papers. One portion, obviously Nicolay's, is mounted in a scrapbook which contains his own most treasured biographical documents. In this volume are the documents marking his career from immigrant boy to Presidential secretary, diplomatic career man, Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and literary lion. There is a record of the Nicolay family of Essingen, in the Palatinate of Rhenish Bavaria, that migrated to America in 1837 and finally settled in a pioneer section of Pike County, Illinois. By 1850, young Nicolay's mastery of English and of the printer's trade is attested by some fragments of sentimental verse by "Sylva," of which he was both author and typesetter. He retained an interest in typesetting and versifying throughout his life and left among his papers two large boxes of literary remains with such titles as "Gedichte," "A Florida Romance," "Madame Chandereau's Chicken Salad," and "Up the Mississippi"—many of which are accompanied by a personal or printed "The editor regrets. . . ."

Also in the scrapbook is a small, glossy, printed visiting card dating from 1853, which marks a first big milestone—"John G. Nicolay. Editor, Pike County Free Press, Pittsfield, Illinois." A parchment, with the seal of the Illinois State Supreme Court, dated January 17, 1859, records the date of his admission to the bar and the beginning of his career in public office.

The first of Nicolay's cherished Lincoln documents in the album is his appointment as private secretary to the President of the United States, dated March 4, 1861. Another is Lincoln's letter of December 12, 1862, to General Ambrose E. Burnside [*see illustration*], a characteristic letter of introduction:

The bearer, Mr. J. G. Nicolay, is, as you know, my private Secretary. Please treat him kindly, while I am sure he will avoid giving you trouble.

By far the largest proportion of Lincoln documents, however, are not those addressed to Nicolay but are those incorporated in his papers as a result of his secretarial activities. It was one of his many duties to make arrangements for large social affairs at the White House. Hence, he not only made charts of seating arrangements for Cabinet and diplomatic dinners and tables of precedence for receptions, but he retained many of the letters of acceptance or regret addressed to President and Mrs. Lincoln for this purpose.

Some of the letters to Lincoln were of such a trivial nature that Nicolay answered them without referring them to the overworked President or replied with a form letter, such as the one devised to satisfy the frequent requests for the President's autograph. A few of the letters are scurrilous, abusive, and even threatening. With these, he doubtless exercised a secretarial prerogative in withholding them, as he did with obvious "crank" letters (3). One letter which Lincoln probably never saw is scribbled on a broadside dated at Jackson, Tennessee, January 18, 1861, by John B. Long, advertising his runaway slave, Jacob, "who left my residence in this place, no doubt with the intention to escape to a free State, as he had on a former occasion made a similar attempt. . . ." The note to Lincoln reads:

You damned old negro thief if you dont find the above described slave, you shall never be inaugurated President of the United States.—you old cuss—When you find him you must send him right home.

One could hardly imagine, however, that Lincoln would have suffered unduly if presented with the anonymous letter of September 28, 1861, from "A Southern Woman" addressed to the President of the Northern States. Enclosed is a small, delicately embroidered silk flag with one white and two red stripes, bearing fifteen gold stars on a blue field, and her explanation:

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Dec 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Burnside.

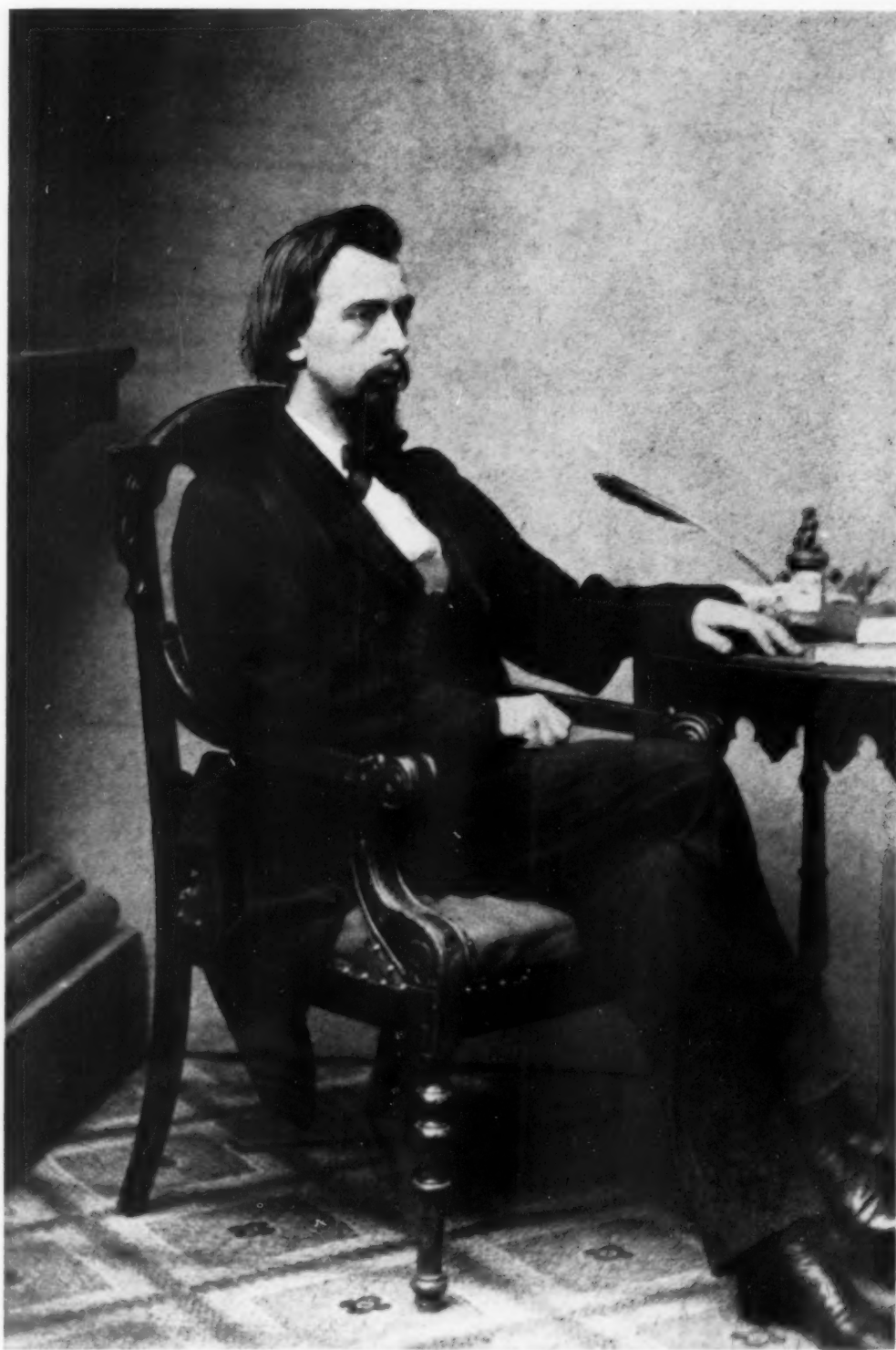
My dear Sir

The ~~honorable~~ ^{honorable} Mr. J. G.
Nicolay, is, as you know, my private
Secretary. Please treat him
kindly, while I am sure he will
avoid giving you trouble.

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln

A characteristic Lincoln letter of introduction assures General Burnside that his private secretary, Nicolay, will avoid giving trouble.



John G. Nicolay, President Lincoln's secretary, from a photograph taken between 1861 and 1865.

Hearing you were making preparations to secede from Washington City, and feeling that no one would be so thoughtful as to present you with a flag I humbly ask you to accept one that I wrought especially for the occasion. . . .

The remaining substantial number of Lincoln papers in the Nicolay papers can be accounted for by the not too systematic way in which Lincoln's voluminous correspondence had to be managed, as well as by Nicolay's lifelong effort to collect or copy Lincoln documents. His extensive correspondence files cover the period 1858-1901; and from 1865 there is no period at which they do not show him engaged in this mammoth undertaking. He collected reminiscences of old friends and neighbors, letters and copies, official War Department records, and diaries. Among the diaries which he borrowed and copied were those of Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles (4), Attorney General Edward Bates (5), Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs (6), General Robert Anderson (7), and Admiral John A. Dahlgren (8). The extracts from the diary of John Hay bear a notation by Miss Nicolay that, "These extracts . . . do not correspond in their copy and their omission with the published letters and diaries of John Hay—Both should be consulted." (9)

There are more than four hundred letters to Miss Therena Bates of Pittsfield, Illinois, who became Mrs. Nicolay on June 15, 1865. They are charming, decorous, Victorian love letters, with more than their due share of history in the making as recorded by an eyewitness. In the fateful April of 1861 he calms her fears by stating emphatically that rumors of war are vastly exaggerated. After the Confederate advance of 1862 he assures her of the complete safety of the Capital. There are bright spots, too, descriptions of social affairs and bits of backstairs White House gossip.

On February 2, 1862, he wrote Therena that "La Reine" had determined to give a

party for six or seven hundred guests at the White House, and his letter of February 6 describes the occasion:

The grand party came off last night according to programme, and was altogether a very respectable if not brilliant success. . . . A lamentable spirit of flunkeyism pervades all the higher classes of society. . . . Suffice it to say that the East room filled with well-dressed guests looked very beautiful—that the supper was magnificent, and that when all was over, by way of an interesting *finale* the servants (a couple of them) much moved by wrath and wine had a jolly little knock-down in the kitchen damaging in its effects to sundry heads and champagne bottles. This last item is *entre-nous*. . . .

These social affairs placed a great burden on the frail, overworked secretary. His zeal to protect the President from a steady throng of hungry office-seekers, from the pleaders for executive clemency who made "Butcher Day" such a trial (10), and from numerous self-appointed advisers on military and government affairs, not infrequently led to contention and embarrassment for Nicolay. Judge David Davis, of Illinois, wrote Lincoln that the opinion was "quite prevalent" that the presuming youngsters who served as his secretaries deliberately prevented letters from reaching the President (11). In the draft of his reply of January 5, 1862, Nicolay answered:

Literally considered this is true. A moment's reflection will convince you that the President has not time to read all the letters he receives; and also, that of a hundred miscellaneous letters, there will be a large proportion, which are obviously of no interest or importance. These the President would not read if he could.

Your implied charge however that his Secretaries suppress the important letters addressed to the President, is as erroneous as it is unjust. Of this class of communications they bring him daily, many more than he can possibly get time to read. So far as I know your letters have always received a special attention not only from the Secretaries, but from the President himself.

. . . I have shown this letter to the President, and have his permission to send it.

The indignant draft is further enhanced by a sober second thought that character-

ized this mild-mannered and sensitive man in all his correspondence, "Not sent."

Nicolay's papers show him to be not only the scholarly biographer and historian but an autograph collector as well. His friend, William Faxon of the Navy Department, who was engaged in one of the Department's perennial housecleanings, sent the President's secretary 39 autographs on December 31, 1862, and requested the President's in exchange, adding,

Had I known when looking over the documents that you were interested in such matters I could have saved you a fine lot—but it is too late now.

Among the lot were letters of James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and Sam Houston. One can only guess that the destroyed papers were like the 39 thus accidentally rescued by Nicolay—routine applications and recommendations for naval appointments. The project of a Lincoln biography had been agreed upon by the secretaries before Lincoln's death, and shortly thereafter a public announcement of their project was made. This received a mixed welcome in the press. Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun* emphatically stated that the two men lacked the necessary qualifications for the task. He was echoed in the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle* with an editorial blast captioned "Cheap Biographies" which concluded:

Mr. Hay had best stick to verse making. Mr. Nicolay is a brilliant writer, in his way, but his speciality is in airing the light nothings of fashionable society. They may accomplish much in the future. Time enough for them to try biography when they are forty. It was only the other night we were reminded that few men begin to learn until they are forty. And we are decidedly opposed to any one learning at the expense of Abraham Lincoln (12).

John Hay blue-pencilled on the margin, "That scoundrel Dana has persuaded

these idiots that you & I are about 19 years of age, and that you especially are the most frivolous of *petits crevés*. J. H." Nicolay's reaction was to write a few lines in his private shorthand, adding, "Col. Hay: By what asses are our country papers edited. JGN."

This interchange of comments on clippings, letters, and notes for their books marks all the documents of their long collaboration. "Shall we use this?" "Shall we omit this?" "I think you should answer this." "The answer to this is on the table." A third hand is seen less frequently, the hand of Robert Todd Lincoln, who had placed his father's papers at their disposal. The letters exchanged by the three are frank, cordial, and amiable and seem to offer much evidence to dispel the legend that Robert Todd Lincoln wielded a continuous blue pencil on the work(13).

It was not only the authors who labored over "the longest biography ever written," but the extensive correspondence with the officers of the Century Company, particularly with Richard Watson Gilder and Robert Underwood Johnson, indicates they took a continuing and active interest in the project. Throughout the correspondence it is possible to observe Gilder attempting to modify the uncompromising Northernism of Nicolay, particularly in the matter of his treatment of the Southern leaders. He remained an unreconstructed Yankee to the last but, with Gilder's gentle persuasion and persistent pleas, made numerous revisions in the biography in line with Gilder's argument, "The world loves generosity. . . . Lincoln represents in his public acts and utterances the very principle of sympathy, and the public will revolt at a different tendency in his biographers."

The Lincoln materials collected and annotated by the collaborators range in character from trivial newspaper clippings to attested copies of important historical

documents. Nicolay was tireless in trying to establish the authenticity of letters and speeches sent to him; and even more so in trying to expose Lincoln forgeries and misquotations. One such correspondence arose with a George C. Hackstaff, who ventured from the field of patent medicine to the field of curing social ills. Hackstaff issued a volume in 1895, *The Nation's Money*, attributing to Lincoln a much-quoted statement which had been circulating for some time, ". . . As the result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed." (14)

Nicolay wrote to Perry S. Heath that Lincoln had never written or said anything that by the utmost license could be distorted to resemble this quotation (15). Hackstaff challenged Nicolay's right to pronounce the alleged quotation a forgery. Nicolay courteously replied that a man printing a quotation assumes responsibility for proof of its authenticity and accuracy. Hackstaff's letters grew increasingly abusive, without conveying one fragment of substantiation. Finally Nicolay withdrew from the correspondence leaving Hackstaff's last letters unanswered.

Lincoln was quoted and misquoted on capital and labor, temperance, prohibition, religion, "fooling some of the people some of the time," spiritualism, greenbacks, and a host of other topics. The Nicolay correspondence and the classified Lincoln files give evidence of Nicolay's steady attention to this type of apocrypha.

Other controversies arose after the works were published. General Fitz John Porter did not like the way his court-martial case had been presented and he threatened reprisals (16). The most violent and voluminous documents are those in Nico-

lay's correspondence with Colonel Alexander K. McClure of the *Philadelphia Times*, who chose the time of former Vice President Hamlin's death in 1891 to reveal the "inside story" of the Republican National Convention of 1864. McClure claimed that the name of Andrew Johnson had been substituted on the ballot for Hamlin's at the President's express request. Not only did Nicolay have a statement in Lincoln's own handwriting proving directly the contrary, but he corresponded with Hamlin's widow and son, with Ozias M. Hatch, Josiah H. Drummond, and with other principals in the matter and examined and copied the proceedings of the Republican National Convention to support his own personal knowledge of the subject. Newspapers and periodicals throughout the Nation printed open letters exchanged by the two, and many of Lincoln's friends and contemporaries wrote hearty letters to Nicolay endorsing his stand.

From the date of his appointment in December 1872, as Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, Nicolay lived in Washington, on the site of the present Annex of the Library of Congress. He and Hay consulted the Library's collections constantly and were good friends of the Librarian, Ainsworth R. Spofford, an appointee of Lincoln.

The long summer recess of the Court and the lightness of his duties are shown in Nicolay's papers by a period of travel in Europe, long vacations in Florida and New England, and literary work of various kinds, in addition to the never-ending task of interpreting Abraham Lincoln. The pattern was much the same after his retirement in 1887 until his death in 1901. His failing eyesight, which had never been good, made him dependent upon the continuous and loyal help of his daughter, Helen, and most of the later correspondence was dictated to her or to Miss Helen Hough.

In making these papers available to researchers, the Library of Congress found it desirable to combine in a single chronological series the "Autograph Letters," "Correspondence," and "Personal Letters." The letters in this group have been cataloged. The literary remains of Nicolay, and in particular his Lincoln memoranda and notes, have been retained in the categories in which he accumulated them and have been placed in an alphabetical arrangement. The memoranda made during Lincoln's lifetime by his secretary as *aides-mémoires* are arranged chronologically with the correspondence and are also cataloged. In a miscellaneous series are notes and drafts for some of Nicolay's historical studies: a history of the White House; an unfinished history of Illinois; a study of Illinois politics; Mormon diaries; a history and description of Jefferson's home, "Monticello"; letters of

condolence addressed to Miss Nicolay on the occasion of her father's death; and some of Miss Nicolay's own correspondence dealing chiefly with Lincoln, her father's work, and the famous Lincoln forgeries known as "The *Atlantic Letters*."

The Lincoln scholar has a treasure-trove of raw materials for what Paul Angle calls "The Lincoln Industry" in the Nicolay Papers. There is also much new material on life in Washington during the Civil War and the latter nineteenth century, when the Nicolay family remained in close touch with the social and political leaders in the Capital. This is one of the many valuable gifts presented in recent years which extend the Library's facilities for study of the life and times of the War President.

HELEN DUPREY BULLOCK

Manuscripts Division

NOTES

- (1) John G. Nicolay and John Hay. *Abraham Lincoln; a History*. New York, 1917, III, pp. 290-1.
- (2) The Lincoln Papers were presented to the Library of Congress in 1923 by Robert Todd Lincoln and were opened to the public for the first time on July 26, 1947, the twenty-first anniversary of the donor's death. They are described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Nov. 1947, pp. 3-8.
- (3) Helen Nicolay. *Lincoln's Secretary, a Biography of John G. Nicolay*. New York, 1949, p. 86.
- (4) The originals of Welles' diaries are in the Library with his other personal papers.
- (5) The original Bates diaries were presented to the Library by Miss Helen Nicolay.
- (6) The Meigs diaries are in the Library with his other personal papers, but are written in a private shorthand.
- (7) This portion of General Anderson's diary, which deals with the siege of Fort Sumter, is in his papers in the Library.
- (8) The diary of Admiral John A. Dahlgren is in the Library with his personal papers.
- (9) John Hay destroyed many of his personal papers, but those for the period of his life when he served as Secretary of State in Theodore Roosevelt's administration are in the Library.
- (10) Emanuel Hertz. *Lincoln Talks; a Biography in Anecdote*. New York, 1939, p. 517.
- (11) *Lincoln's Secretary*, pp. 86-7.
- (12) Album of important biographical documents, Nicolay Papers, p. 31.
- (13) *Lincoln's Secretary*, p. 320; also about 125 letters in the Nicolay Papers.
- (14) George C. Hackstaff. *The Nation's Money*. Chicago, 1895, p. 58.
- (15) *Lincoln's Secretary*, pp. 320-1.
- (16) General Fitz John Porter to Nicolay, Nov. 14, 1889, Nicolay Papers.

Mercator's *Atlas* of 1595

GERARDUS Mercator is best remembered for the map projection which bears his name, but his distinguished career was also marked by a number of other accomplishments which have earned for him the high esteem of posterity. Through his teaching and writing he did much to free geography from the Ptolemaic influence and to raise cartography from an art to a science, while his cartographic output added greatly to the geographic knowledge of his day. The culminating achievement of a long and active life was his world atlas of 1595 which introduced the designation "atlas" for a bound collection of maps.

A fine copy of this rare volume was recently presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. Melville Eastham, of Cambridge, Mass. The title page reads: *Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. Gerardo Mercatore Rupel-mundano, Illustrissimi Ducis Julii Clivii & Mōtis &c. Cosmographo autore. Cum privilegio. Dvlsburgi Clivorum. The title might be translated as "Atlas, or the meditations of a cosmographer upon the creation of the world and the shape of that which was created." The colophon reads: Dvsseldorpii excudebat Albertus Busius Illustrissimi Ducis Iuliae, Cliviae, Montis, &c. Typographus, sumptibus heredum Gerardi Mercatoris Rupelmundani, Anno 1595.*

The engraved, illuminated title page is followed by a dedication to William, Duke of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg and his son, William John; a portrait of Mercator at the age of 62; and a detailed five-page biography by Gualterus Ghymmius. This biography by Mercator's friend and neighbor constitutes the principal source of

authentic information concerning the great geographer. Several poems and eulogies in honor of Mercator are also included in the preliminary pages.

The volume contains 107 maps. Not included, however, is Mercator's account of the creation of the world, entitled: *De mundi creatione ac fabrica liber*, in 32 pages, which is found in several known copies.

Of the 107 maps, 102 are inscribed "Per Gerardum Mercatorem." The first five maps are not Mercator's own, but they may have been made under his supervision. They are designated A to E as follows: (A) the world, and (B) Europe, by Rumoldus Mercator; (C) Africa, and (D) Asia, by Gerardus Mercator, Jr.; and (E) America, by Michael Mercator. These five maps, and the 28 which follow, appeared for the first time in the *Atlas* of 1595. They are preceded by a title page which reads: *Atlantis pars altera. Geographia nova totius mundi. . . .* The parts of the *Atlas* which had been published separately in 1585 and 1589 follow this new group of maps. The volume is bound in an original brown leather binding and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Mercator conceived the idea of a great cosmography about 1564, the year in which the Duke of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg bestowed upon him the title of Cosmographer. His first plan envisioned a work in two parts, one devoted to the heavens, the other to the earth. But recognizing that history should precede cosmography, the projected work was expanded to three parts: (1) the creation of the world; (2) the description of the heavens; and (3) the description of the earth. To these he added: (4) genealogy

and history of the states; and (5) chronology. Mercator's description of the earth (part three of the plan) was to comprise three books. The first of these was to be devoted to modern geography; the second, to the geography of Ptolemy; and the third, to the geography of the ancients.

Mercator published the chronology in 1569 and the *Geographia* of Ptolemy in 1578 before devoting his energies to his modern geography. By 1585 the first part of the *Atlas* made its appearance. The volume contained 51 maps, with separate title pages for each of its three sections. Sixteen of the maps relate to France and Switzerland, nine to the Netherlands, and 26 to Germany. The first title page reads: *Galliae tabulę geographicę per Gerardum Mercatorem Illustrissimi Ducis Julii Cluiv Montis &c. Cosmographum Duisburgi Cluorum editę cum gratia & privilegio*; the second: *Belgii inferioris geographicę tabulę. Per Gerardum Mercatorem . . .*; and the third: *Germaniae tabulę geographicę. Per Gerardum Mercatorem. . .*

The second part of Mercator's *Atlas*, and the last to be published in his lifetime, was issued in 1589. It contained 23 maps and was entitled: *Italiae, Sclavoniae, et Graeciae tabulę geographicę, Per Gerardum Mercatorem. . .*

Though in failing health, Mercator continued to work energetically toward his goal. He succeeded in completing his description of the creation of the world, *De mundi creatione ac fabrica liber*, and in adding 28 maps to the 74 already published. These include a map of the polar regions, one of Iceland, 16 of the British Isles, one of Norway and Sweden, four of Denmark, and one each of Prussia, Livonia, Russia, Lithuania, Transylvania, and Crimea. Still lacking at the time of his death, on December 2, 1594, were maps of the world, the continents, and Spain and Portugal.

Mercator's youngest and only surviving son, Rumoldus, was faced with the task of completing and publishing his father's voluminous work. With the help of his nephews, Rumoldus supplied a map of the world and one of each of the continents before publishing the *Atlas* in 1595.

Gerardus Mercator himself had selected the name "Atlas" to entitle his great work. As stated in the preface, the name was chosen to honor the Titan, Atlas, King of Mauritania, a learned philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer. The central heroic figure on the title page, portrayed with a celestial globe in his hand and a terrestrial globe at his feet, may be Atlas.

Mercator's *Atlas* was reissued in 1602 by his heirs. No maps were added, possibly because of the death of Rumoldus Mercator on December 31, 1599. All subsequent editions of the *Atlas* were published by Jodocus Hondius, his son Henricus Hondius, and their successor, Jan Janssonius. Mercator's name, coupled with that of Jodocus Hondius, continued to appear on the title pages until 1639.

The Library of Congress now has copies of the first and second parts of Mercator's *Atlas*, issued in 1585 and 1589; the complete editions of 1595 and 1602; as well as a representative number of later editions.

The many activities and achievements of Mercator are chronicled in greatest detail by his biographers, Raemdonck and Averdunk. The following brief biographical sketch is derived largely from these sources. Gerardus Mercator, whose Flemish name was Gerhard Kremer or De Cremer, was born in the village of Rupelmonde, East Flanders, on March 5, 1512. He spent his early years in the village of Gangelt, in the Duchy of Juliers. To his uncle, Gisbert Kremer, chaplain of the Hospice of St. John in Rupelmonde, he was indebted for his education. After attending schools in Rupelmonde, and 's Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc) in Brabant,

he matriculated at the University of Louvain in August 1530. There he studied philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and cosmography. There also, he met Rainer Gemma Frisius, noted professor of mathematics and medicine at the University of Louvain and former pupil of the cosmographer, Petrus Apianus of Ingolstadt. Although only four years older than Mercator, Gemma Frisius became his counselor and influenced him profoundly in his choice of a career in geography.

Mercator established his workshop at Louvain in 1534. One of his earliest cartographic efforts was the engraving of Gemma Frisius' terrestrial globe, in collaboration with Gaspard de Myrica, probably between 1534 and 1537. He developed considerable ability in making mathematical instruments and produced very creditable armillary spheres, astrolabes, astronomical rings, etc. He was commissioned by the Emperor Charles V to make a complete set of instruments of observation for the Emperor's military campaigns. When these were destroyed by fire in 1546, he was ordered to make another set. His skill in drawing, engraving, and coloring maps developed into a lifelong vocation.

Mercator engraved and published a map of Palestine in 1537, only one copy of which is known to have survived. It is entitled: *Amplissima Terrae Sanctae descriptio*. In the following year his first world map, on a double cordiform projection, was issued. This map has the distinction of naming the two Americas separately for the first time, that is "Americae pars septentrionalis" and "Americae pars meridionalis." It demonstrates Mercator's belief that North America and Asia were not connected at any point and that Asia could be reached by the North-west Passage above the northern extremity of North America. It also illustrates his belief in the existence of an Antarctic

continent to balance the land masses of the world.

Another of Mercator's cartographic contributions is a large map of Flanders in four sheets, published in 1540 from his original surveys. It was made at the request of a group of Flemish merchants and dedicated to the Emperor Charles V. In the same year, he published a brochure on the art of engraving, entitled: *Literarum Latinarum quas italicas cursoriasque vocant, scribendarum ratio*.

Mercator's celebrated terrestrial globe made its appearance in 1541. Dedicated to Nicolás Perrenot, prime minister of the Emperor Charles V, the globe found such favor because of its fair size (41 centimeters in diameter), its accuracy, and its very attractive appearance that it had no real competitors for half a century. The fact that a number of fine examples are extant testifies to their sturdy construction, which Edward Luther Stevenson describes in his *Terrestrial and Celestial Globes*, vol. 1, 1921, p. 133.

Ten years later, in 1551, Mercator completed the companion celestial globe and dedicated it to the Emperor Charles V. The following year, he made for the Emperor a special pair of small globes, which are described as works of art. The celestial globe of clear crystal had the constellations etched with a diamond and inlaid with gold. The terrestrial ball of solid wood contained all of the geographical data found on the larger globe, very finely executed. With this pair of globes, Mercator gave the Emperor a manuscript *Declaratio* on the use of the spheres.

Early in 1552, Mercator moved from Louvain to Duisburg, in the Duchy of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, to accept the chair of cosmography at the University to be established there. Organization of this center of learning was, however, never completed during Mercator's lifetime.

Mercator, now settled on German soil,

became Cosmographer to the Duke of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg. He did return briefly to the Netherlands to present to Charles V at Brussels the above-mentioned globes, in recognition of which the Emperor bestowed upon him the title of "Imperatorii Domesticus."

The next of Mercator's prodigious works to make its appearance was his map of Europe in 15 sheets which had claimed much of his time for several years. With its publication in 1554, Mercator's stature as a cartographer was greatly increased. The map represented a marked departure from Ptolemy's cartographic conception of Europe, notably in the reduction of the length of the Mediterranean from 62° to 53°. A revised, second edition of the Europe map appeared in 1572.

From 1559 to 1563, Mercator taught geography and mathematics at the Latin school in Duisburg and then relinquished the post to his son, Bartholomeus, in order to devote himself to his consuming interests. It may have been during this period, after the title of Cosmographer had been bestowed upon him, that Mercator conceived his great plan. Convinced of the genuine need for a modern geographical atlas, he began laying the groundwork that culminated in his *Atlas* of 1595.

Mercator's large map of the British Isles in eight sheets was published in 1564, and in the same year a large-scale map of Lorraine, based on his own surveys, was delivered to Duke Charles III of Lorraine.

The map of the world on the projection that has popularized the name of Mercator was issued in 1569. A seasoned mathematician and map maker, Mercator had tested every known map projection before he set himself the task of working out a projection useful to mariners. His aim was to devise one in which all parallels and meridians would meet at right angles and on which directions were true. On such a projection, a ship's course could be set in

a straight line on the chart, and the mariner would be certain to arrive at his destination. He successfully laid out such a projection, but it remained for the English mathematician, Edward Wright, to work out (in his *Certain Errors in Navigation*, 1599) mathematical tables for calculating exact distances between ports. It was not until about 1630, when the chart makers of Dieppe began to prepare charts on the Mercator projection, that it came into popular use by mariners.

The year 1569 also brought forth Mercator's *Chronologia, hoc est supputatio temporum ab initio mundi ex eclipsibus et observationibus astronomicis et Sacrae Scripturae firmissimis testimoniis demonstrata*. This important work, which was the first part of Mercator's cosmography to be completed, was published at a time when the world was emerging from the Middle Ages and the Julian calendar was being revised. In his *Chronologia* Mercator sought to establish the beginning of the world and to reconcile the chronologies of the Hebrews, Greeks, Egyptians, and Romans with that of the Christian world.

Having completed his *Chronologia*, Mercator's next great work was an edition in 1578 of the *Geographia* of Claudius Ptolemaeus. With its 27 newly engraved maps, which are believed to be the finest ever prepared for this work, this Mercator edition of the *Geographia* is highly prized. Every subsequent edition has included maps either printed from the Mercator plates or re-engravings of such plates.

When Mercator sent a copy of his edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* to Werner of Gymnich, he wrote that he was engaged in work on his new geography, which was to include 100 maps. In the 16 remaining years of his life, he very nearly completed this work. However, the remainder of the great plan was never carried out. One reason for his slow progress was his great difficulty in obtaining the latest maps, books, and other sources of information on

geographical discoveries. Another impediment was the scarcity of skilled copper plate engravers. In the tedious and detailed work of engraving his maps, Mercator was assisted only by his grandson, Johannes, and occasionally by Hogenberg. A very pertinent reason for his slow progress was the fact that he was compelled to do other work for a livelihood. In spite of many obstacles, Mercator persevered and gave to the world a work of lasting worth.

Much has been written about Mercator and his achievements. His principal modern biographers are Jean van Raemdonck, whose *Gérard Mercator, sa vie et ses œuvres* was published in 1869, and Heinrich Averdunk and J. Müller-Reinhard, whose *Gerhard Mercator und die Geographen unter*

seinen Nachkommen was published in 1914 (*Ergänzungsheft* Nr. 182 zu Petermanns *Mitteilungen*).

The writings of Mercator are described in bibliographical detail by Fernand van Ortroy in his "Bibliographie sommaire de l'oeuvre mercatorienne," *Revue des bibliothèques*, vol. 24, 1914, pp. 113-148; vol. 25, 1915, pp. 9-30; and vol. 25-26, 1915-16, pp. 119-141. Mercator's atlases and the maps they contain are described by Leo Bagrow in his *A. Ortelii catalogus cartographorum*, vol. 2, 1930, pp. 3-17 (*Ergänzungsheft* Nr. 210 zu Petermanns *Mitteilungen*) and by J. Keuning in his "History of an Atlas. Mercator—Hondius," *Imago mundi*, vol. 4, 1947, pp. 37-62.

CLARA EGLI LE GEAR

Maps Division

Current National Bibliographies, IV

ON November 25, 1946, the Conference on International Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Exchanges held at Princeton University recommended that suitable agencies in each country throughout the world should be encouraged to publish comprehensive current national bibliographies. The value of selective lists was recognized, but priority was given to bibliographies which should be as comprehensive as possible.

On January 22, 1947, a meeting was held in the Library of Congress to discuss the follow-up of resolutions adopted at the Princeton Conference. At this meeting, it was agreed that the Library of Congress would undertake the preparation of a list of currently published national bibliographies in the form of a revision and expansion of *Current National Bibliographies*, compiled by Lawrence Heyl of the Princeton University Library.

Mr. Heyl's list, published in a preliminary edition by the American Library Association in 1933 and revised in 1942, was confined principally to sources of information concerning publications in the book trade. The scope of the new list has been expanded in an attempt to include the most important sources of information regarding publications of whatever kind.

The first three installments of this list appeared in issues of the *Quarterly Journal* for August and November 1949 and February 1950. Bibliographies for the

following countries were included: Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and the Republic of Ireland (August 1949, pp. 28-33); Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland (November 1949, pp. 14-22); Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, El Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela (February 1950, pp. 11-13). The current installment is devoted to bibliographies published in the Slavic countries. These were compiled by John T. Dorosh, Curator of the Slavic Room, and Elizabeth A. Gardner, Slavic Reference Librarian.

It is hoped that issuance in this preliminary form will result in further revision and eventually in the publication of a definitive edition. Supplementary information, corrections, and suggestions toward this end will be gratefully received by the Editor of the *Quarterly Journal*. Additional bibliographical data for the Slavic titles will be particularly welcome since in some cases current information could be obtained only from secondary sources.

BULGARIA

Bŭlgarski knigopis. Bibliografski biuletin za depoziranite v Sofiiskata narodna biblioteka. Knigi i novi periodichni izdaniia. Monthly. Narodna biblioteka, 11, Boul. Tolboukhine, Sofia.

The Bulgarian national bibliography. Lists books and new periodicals printed in Bulgaria in Bulgarian and other languages and deposited in the National Library. Classified by subject with index to authors and various types of material. Includes prices.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GENERAL

Bibliografický katalog Československé Republiky. Irregular. Národní a Universitní Knihovna, Klementinum, Prague I.

Issued in three sections: Section A. Czech books (about 50 issues per year); Section B. Slovak books (15-20 issues per year); Section C. Music (8-10 issues per year).

Classified lists with full bibliographical information, including price.

GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

Knižní výber. Monthly. Svaz Českých Knihkupců, Vezeňská 5, Prague I.

A selected list, arranged alphabetically by subject. The three main divisions, belles-lettres, scientific publications, and children's books, are subdivided into narrower classifications.

Nové knihy. Irregular. Orbis, Václavské Nameští 42-46, Prague.

Trade journal of the bookshop Orbis. A classified list with full annotations, bibliographical information, and prices.

Slovenske pohľady. Bimonthly. Matice Slovenska, Turčiansky Sv. Martin.

Includes reviews of Slovak publications.

Výber z príručky Knihovny Národného Shromáždění. Irregular. Knihovna Národného Shromáždění, Stalinova 3, Prague XII.

A selected list of books in several languages received by the Library of the National Assembly. Arranged alphabetically by author under broad subject headings. Place and date of publication are given. Includes many government publications.

ESTONIA

Knizhnaia letopis' Estonskoi SSR. Gosudarstvennaia bibliografiia. Quarterly. Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia biblioteka Estonskoi S. S. R., Tartu.

Official bibliography, listing books, pamphlets, leaflets, graphic publications, music, and periodicals printed in Estonian, Russian, and other languages, and also publications for the blind. Arranged by type of material with books and pamphlets classified and the other materials arranged alphabetically. There is an alphabetic index to authors, editors, translators, illustrators, and titles of anonymous works.

LATVIA

Ukazatel' knig. Irregular. Knigoizdatel'stvo, Riga.

A classified list of books in the Latvian language.

LITHUANIA

GENERAL

Knizhnaia letopis'. Quarterly. Knizhnaia palata Litovskoi S. S. R., Kaunas.

A list of books published in Lithuania.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' zhurnal'nykh i gazetnykh statei. Quarterly. Knizhnaia palata Litovskoi S. S. R., Kaunas.

An index to articles appearing in newspapers and periodicals.

POLAND

GENERAL

Przewodnik bibliograficzny. Urzędowy wykaz druków wydanych w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Weekly. Biblioteka Narodowa, ul. Rakowiecka, 6, Warsaw.

Issued by the Instytut Bibliograficzny.

The official bibliography of publications in Polish and other languages appearing in Poland. A classified list with an index to authors and anonymous titles. Full bibliographical information and prices are included.

GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

Biuletyn Państwowego Instytutu Książki.

Irregular. Państwowy Instytut Książki, ul. Narutowicza, 59a, Łódź.

Contains articles on subjects of bibliographical and library interest. Special issues include briefly annotated lists of publications in these fields. Vol. 1, no. 9, 1949, lists all general and special libraries of Poland, giving the number of volumes in each. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1949, contains a report on bibliographical work for 1948.

Nowe książki. Przegląd nowości wydawniczych. Biweekly. Polskie Towarzystwo Wydawców Książek, Marszałkowska, 17, Warsaw.

An annotated, classified list with author index. Gives full bibliographical information, including prices.

Przegląd biblioteczny. Quarterly (occasionally two issues are combined). Związek Bibliotekarzy i Archiwistów Polskich, ul. Mickiewicza, 22, Cracow.

Published with the assistance of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Education. Contains articles on subjects of bibliographical interest as well as reviews of new books.

Przegląd księgarski. Semimonthly. Związek Księgarzy Polskich, ul. Nowogrodzka, 4, Warsaw.

A book-trade journal giving current information as to new publications.

Przewodnik literacki i naukowy. Quarterly. Ludowy Instytut Oświaty i Kultury, Warsaw.

A rather complete selection of publications arranged by subjects, with an alphabetical index of authors. Annotations are included for most of the works listed.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Spis czasopism wychodzących w Polsce. Annual. Główny Urząd Kontroli Prasy, Publikacji i Widowisk, Warsaw.

A directory of periodicals and newspapers currently published in Poland, giving address, editor, and frequency. Also lists those which have been discontinued or have changed title.

SPECIAL LISTS

Bibliografia bibliografii i nauki o książce.

Bibliographia Poloniae bibliographica.

Quarterly. Państwowy Instytut Książki, ul. Narutowicza, 59a, Łódź.

A classified list of bibliographies and articles on the science of books. Brief annotations or contents given for some items. Includes a list of periodicals analyzed and an annual index to authors, subjects, and titles of anonymous works.

Bibliografia geologiczna Polski. Bibliographie géologique de la Pologne.

Irregular. Państwowy Instytut Geologiczny, Rakowiecka, 4, Warsaw.

Useful for its lists of maps.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL

Ezhegodnik knigi SSSR. Sistemicheskii ukazatel'. Irregular. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

Includes all publications listed in *Knizhnaia letopis'* for the period covered, except a few minor departmental publications, textbooks, and educational programs. Classified arrangement, with index to authors, editors, and titles of books in the Russian language and a similar index to books in other languages of the U. S. S. R. and to foreign books translated into Russian. Bibliographical information and prices are included.

Knizhnaia letopis'. Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii SSSR. Weekly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

The Soviet national bibliography. Lists books and pamphlets printed in the U. S. S. R. in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union and in foreign languages, in classified

arrangement. Indexes are issued in various forms and frequencies. The last cumulative index of any size was issued in 1937, but currently an author index is issued quarterly. Gives bibliographical information and prices.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions.
Library of Congress, Washington 25,
D. C.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

A classified list of publications in the Russian language in and outside the Soviet Union which are currently received by the Library of Congress and a group of cooperating libraries. Where possible, Soviet editions printed in other languages of the U. S. S. R. are included.

The List is in two parts: Part A, covering the monographic literature published since 1945; and Part B, listing contents of Russian periodicals printed since 1947. Prices are not included.

GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

Bibliografiia sovetskoi bibliografi. Irregular. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

Includes bibliographies, bibliographical periodicals, indexes and lists published in periodicals, indexes to periodical publications, reviews of literature, publishers' and book-sellers' catalogs, and lists of library accessions. It has a classified arrangement with indexes to authors, to titles, and to periodical publications and collections.

Knigi . . . Irregular (?). Mezhdunarodnaia kniga, Kuznetskii Most, 18, Moscow, 69.

A trade bibliography issued in 4-page numbered parts which lists books in Russian, in other languages used in the U. S. S. R., and in foreign languages. Arranged by author, usually alphabetically. Includes bibliographical description and price in both American and English currency.

Knigi izdatel'stva Akademii nauk SSSR . . . Katalog. Semiannual. Akademiia nauk SSSR, Kontora "Akademkniga," Shubinskii per., 10, Moscow.

A classified list of serials and monographs published by the Academy of Sciences, with author index. Includes prices.

Letopis' retsenzii. Quarterly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified index to reviews, criticisms, and annotations of books, periodicals, and other materials, including musical and cartographic publications, theatrical productions, and motion pictures. Included are indexes to authors and to reviewers, and a list of newspapers used.

Sovetskaia bibliografiia. Sbornik statei materialov. Irregular. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

Supersedes *Bibliotekovedenie i bibliografiia.*

Contains articles of interest to bibliographers, librarians, and to the book trade. It also includes some statistics of publishing.

Sovetskaia kniga. Kritiko-bibliograficheskii zhurnal. Monthly. Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," Ul. "Pravdy," 24, Moscow.

Organ of Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Consists chiefly of reviews in classified arrangement, but also includes articles of bibliographical interest and a classified list of "Novye knigi" in each issue. Prices are included.

Sovetskie knizhnye novinki. Irregular. Mezhdunarodnaia kniga, Kuznetskii Most, 18, Moscow, 69.

A brief annotated list of new books arranged by publisher, then alphabetically by author. Does not give prices. Includes addresses and names of dealers with whom orders should be placed in various countries.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' gazetnykh statei. Weekly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified index to newspaper articles, with a quarterly index to authors. A list of the papers analyzed is included.

Letopis' periodicheskikh izdanii SSSR. Annual (irregular). Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

In two parts: Pt. 1. Journals, transactions, bulletins; Pt. 2. Newspapers. Part 1 has a classified arrangement with indexes to periodicals in the Russian language, to periodicals in other languages of the U. S. S. R., to Russian periodicals published in foreign languages, to organizations, institutions, and learned societies, and to places of publication other than Moscow. Part 2 is arranged by regions and districts with indexes to papers with special subjects and for special groups, to papers in the Russian language, to those in languages of the U. S. S. R. other than Russian, and to papers published in foreign languages. Does not include prices.

Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei. Weekly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified index to periodical articles, with a quarterly author index. Includes a list of periodicals and collections analyzed.

Periodica USSR. Annual. Mezhdunarodnaia kniga, Kuznetskii Most, 18, Moscow, 69.

An incomplete list of newspapers and periodicals published in the U. S. S. R. The section of periodicals in the Russian language has a classified arrangement. The English equivalents of the titles are given throughout, but there is no bibliographical information except the number of issues a year. The annual subscription rate and the price for a single issue in American currency are given. A list of names and addresses of dealers with whom orders may be placed in various countries is included.

SPECIAL LISTS

Bibliografiia dissertatsii. Doktorskie dissertatsii. Irregular. Tipografiia "Gudok," Ul. Stankevicha, 7, Moscow.

Issued by Gosudarstvennaia Ordena Lenina biblioteka SSSR im. V. I. Lenina.

Lists dissertations in all fields except the medical and pharmaceutical sciences. Arrangement is classified with indexes to authors, to other names, and to subjects. A geo-

graphical index and an index to the institutions in which the dissertations were presented are included.

Kartograficheskaia letopis'. Quarterly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified list of maps with an author index at the end of each issue.

Letopis' izobrazitel'nogo iskusstva. Quarterly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified list of portraits, posters, and reproductions of paintings, drawings, and sculpture published in the U. S. S. R. either separately or in albums. Full bibliographical information is given, including price. There is an index to names including artists, authors of literary texts, and other persons.

Letopis' muzykal'noi literatury. Quarterly. Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, Ul. Chaikovskogo, 20, Moscow, 69.

A classified guide to all musical literature published in the U. S. S. R., with an index to names and list of publications (divided into books, journals, and newspapers) used in compiling this guide. Full bibliographical information is given, including price.

Novosti tekhnicheskoi literatury. Bibliograficheskii ezheimesiachnik. Gos. nauch. biblioteka Ministerstva Vysshogo Obrazovaniia S. S. S. R., Moscow.

Published in the following series: A. Energetika i energopromyshlennost'; B. Gornaia promyshlennost'; C. Khimiia i khimicheskaiia promyshlennost'; D. Mashinostroenie; E. Metallurgiiia i tekhnologiiia metallov; F. Stroitel'naia promyshlennost'.

A classified, partly annotated index to technical literature, including books, periodical and newspaper articles, patents, standards, and reviews, in Russian and foreign languages. At the end of each number is a list of sources used.

Bibliographies published in the individual Republics of the U. S. S. R. are as follows:

ARMENIAN S. S. R.

GENERAL

Letopis' knigi. Irregular. Knizhnaia palata Armianskoi S. S. R., Yerevan.

A classified list of books published in Soviet Armenia.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei. Irregular. Knizhnaia palata Armianskoi S. S. R., Yerevan.

Classified index to periodical articles.

AZERBAIJAN S. S. R.

GENERAL

Knizhnaia letopis'. *Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii Azerbaidzh. SSR.* Quarterly. Knizhnaia palata Azerbaidzh. S. S. R., Baku.

List of books and pamphlets published in Azerbaijan.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' gazetnykh statei Azerbaidzhana. *Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii Azerbaidzh. SSR.* Quarterly. Knizhnaia palata Azerbaidzh. S. S. R., Baku.

Classified list of articles and other materials appearing in newspapers in Azerbaijan.

BYELORUSSIAN S. S. R.

Letapis' Belaruskaha druku. Bibliografichny biuleten'. Irregular. Belaruskai Knizhnai Palaty, Savetskai, 94, Minsk.

Classified list of White Russian, Russian, and Yiddish publications printed in the White Russian S. S. R. Annual index, classified and alphabetic.

GEORGIAN S. S. R.

GENERAL

Knizhnaia letopis'. *Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii Gruz. SSR.* Month-

ly. Knizhnaia palata Gruzinskoi S. S. R., Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Classified list of books and pamphlets in Georgian, Russian, and other languages published in Georgia. Includes also posters, graphic art publications, and music. Indexes to authors and to collections are included in each number.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' gazetnykh statei. *Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii Gruz. SSR.* Three issues per month. Knizhnaia palata Gruzinskoi S. S. R., Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Classified list of articles and other materials and works of art appearing in newspapers in Georgian and Russian published in Georgia. An index to authors and to collections is given at the end of each issue.

Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei. *Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii Gruz. SSR.* Monthly. Knizhnaia palata Gruzinskoi S. S. R., Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Classified list of articles and other materials and art works appearing in journals and as collections in the Georgian and Russian languages and published in Georgia. In each issue a list of periodicals and collections with an author index appears.

KAZAKH S. S. R.

Knizhnaia letopis'. Semiannual. Kazakhskai knizhnaia palata, Alma-Ata.

A classified list of books.

TAJIK S. S. R.

Letopis' pechati Tadzhikistana. Irregular. Knizhnaia palata Tadzhikskoi S. S. R., Stalinabad.

A general list of books published.

TATAR A. S. S. R.

GENERAL

Knizhnaia letopis'. Irregular. Gosudarstvennaia palata Tatarskoi A. S. S. R., Kazan'.

A classified list of books, prints, and music in the Russian and Tatar languages and publications for the blind appearing in the Tatar A. S. S. R.

GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

Sovetskaia literatura. Ezhemes. zhurn. khudozh. lit-ry, iskusstva, kritiki, politiki i publitsistiki. Monthly. Soiuz sovetskikh pisatelei Tatarii, Kazan'.

Lists books published in the Tatar language.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Letopis' periodicheskikh izdanii Tatarskoi A. S. S. R. Irregular. Gosudarstvennaia knizhnaia palata T. A. S. S. R., Kazan'.

A systematic index to newspapers and periodicals published in the Tatar A. S. S. R. in the Tatar and Russian languages.

TURKMEN S. S. R.

GENERAL

Letopis' pechati Turkmenistana. Irregular. Gosudarstvennaia knizhnaia palata Turkmenistana, Ashkhabad.

Classified by subjects. One list for books in Turkoman and one for Russian.

GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

Sovetskaia literatura. Khudozh. lit. i obshchestv.-polit. zhurn. Monthly. Soiuz sovetskikh pisatelei Turkmenii, Ashkhabad.

In the Turkoman and Russian languages.

UKRAINIAN S. S. R.

GENERAL

Litopys' pechati. Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii USSR. Knigi. Quarterly. Knizhnaia palata U. S. S. R., Kharkov.

A classified list of books, music, and maps published in the Ukrainian S. S. R. in Ukrainian, Russian, and other languages; also publications for the blind.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Litopys' pechati. Organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii USSR. Gazetni stat'i. Monthly. Knizhnaia palata U. S. S. R., Kharkov.

A classified list of articles and other material appearing in central and regional newspapers of the Ukrainian S. S. R. in Ukrainian and other languages, with an author index in each number.

UZBEK S. S. R.

Knizhnaia letopis'. Monthly. Uzbekskaia Gosudarstvennaia knizhnaia palata, Tashkent.

A classified list of books with author index.

YUGOSLAVIA

Bibliografski mesečnik. Izdavačka delatnost u FNRJ. Knjige i brošure. Monthly. Direkcija za Informacije pri Vladi FNRJ, Terazije 30, Belgrade.

The national bibliography of Yugoslavia. Includes books and pamphlets in Serbian, Croatian, and other languages published in Yugoslavia. Arranged by subject with an author index. Prices are included.

Since a number of the Slavic bibliographies listed above are difficult to acquire regularly, the following titles are suggested as substitutes, although strictly speaking they are not national bibliographies.

American Slavic and East European Review. Quarterly. Published for The American Association for Advancement of Slavic Studies, Inc., by Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York.

Reviews books published in Slavic and non-Slavic languages.

Eastern Review. A Survey of the Cultural Life of East Central and South-

Eastern Europe and of the Soviet Union. Quarterly. Ferd. Kleinmayr Verlag, Klagenfurt-Vienna.

Published in English, French, and German. Extensive sections in each issue are devoted to a survey of publications in special Slavic fields. The book review section, in addition to many substantial reviews, includes lists of books received for review (which includes translations of titles) and a list of current periodicals received in the Slavic field.

Revue des études slaves. 4 parts a year (often issued as 1 volume). Institut

d'Études Slaves, rue Michelet, 9 Paris VI^e.

Surveys the important publications of the year, reviewing books, new periodicals, and important periodical articles, arranged by language.

Slavonic and East European Review. Quarterly. School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, London, W. C. 1.

Reviews books published in Slavic and non-Slavic countries. Occasionally includes special bibliographies.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Manuscripts

THE acquisition policy of the Library of Congress with respect to manuscripts* gives primary emphasis to acquiring comprehensive bodies of papers of individuals or families or records of organizations that have played significant roles on a national scale. Papers or records primarily of regional, State, or local interest are tactfully directed to one of the many other adequate repositories that specialize in such materials, and the same is true of some material of specialized subject-matter interest, such as business and church records. On the other hand, comprehensive bodies of material of national significance in such fields as government and politics, diplomatic and military affairs, literature, music, and aeronautics are eagerly sought because of the Library's general strength and interest in those fields.

Single documents or fragmentary lots of papers separated from the groups to which they originally belonged are not usually acquired unless they fill gaps in groups already in the Library or unless they are of the Colonial, Revolutionary, or early Constitutional period. Original material of this and of other countries that appears to have the character of public archives is not acquired. On the other hand, reproductions of material of general United States interest in foreign repositories are acquired as extensively as is possible. It does not seem advisable, however, except to meet some special need,

*This report is concerned with materials added to the collections in the custody of the Manuscripts Division. Manuscript acquisitions in the fields of law, music, maps, and Orientalia are described elsewhere in the *Quarterly Journal*.

to acquire reproductions of material available for use in competently administered repositories in the United States.

The trend that was noted in the report of a year ago toward the increase in the acquisition of large groups of papers of recent origin has continued. Although the number of separate acquisitions dropped from 287 for the year ending January 31, 1949, to 127 for the year ending January 31, 1950, the estimated number of pieces acquired dropped only from 875,000 to 750,000. Moreover, this figure for the last year would probably have been larger than it was for the previous year had not the practice been instituted of eliminating material readily identified as not appropriate for preservation in a manuscripts repository in advance of estimating quantity. It is believed that about ninety per cent, in bulk, of the material acquired and retained during the past year is twentieth-century material. The largest single group, the William Gibbs McAdoo Papers, is estimated to comprise about 300,000 pieces.

A rapid survey of the total holdings of the Manuscripts Division, now estimated at 11,500,000 pieces, indicates that about two-thirds of that total is twentieth-century material. This trend, which will probably be accentuated in the future, is due in part to the fact that papers of recent accumulation tend to be much more bulky than those accumulated in earlier periods; but it is also due in part to the fact that a much larger proportion of the manuscripts of the nineteenth and earlier centuries is already in repositories or has

been destroyed than is the case with more recent material.

About 63 per cent of the separate acquisitions of the past year were gifts as compared with about 54 per cent for the previous year. The percentage of pieces received as gifts has not been computed, but it was considerably higher for both these years than for previous years. In other words, acquisitions by gift are usually much more bulky than those by purchase.

No attempt is made in this report to note all acquisitions of the year. Single documents and small additions to groups previously described are not mentioned unless they are of some special interest. The grouping of the descriptions is the same as that of last year except that the few items that might have been described as "literary manuscripts" have been grouped with "special items." The remaining five categories are: personal and family papers, journals, archives, special items, and reproductions. As these categories are not mutually exclusive, the allocations to them are sometimes arbitrary. Fuller descriptions of some of the groups are available, sometimes published in the Library's *Information Bulletin* or in press releases, and can be supplied on request. For a few groups "preliminary inventories" have been compiled.

Personal and Family Papers

As was noted in last year's report, the bulk of the manuscripts acquired by the Library usually belong to this category. Since such groups reflect the varied interests and activities of the people who accumulated them, no subject-matter arrangement is practicable. They are here described roughly in the chronological order of the material included in them.

The extensive collection of personal papers of various naval officers that has been assembled by the Naval Historical

Foundation since its organization in 1926 is being deposited by the Foundation in the Library of Congress. Transfer of the material, estimated to contain more than 50,000 items, will be completed within a short time. A few of the papers date from the eighteenth century, but the bulk of the collection is nineteenth- and twentieth-century material. It includes large groups of papers of Commodore John Shaw, Surgeon Gustavus R. B. Horner, Commodore Bladen Dulaney, Vice Admiral David Dixon Porter, and Rear Admirals Samuel Phillips Lee, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Thomas O. Selfridge, Robert W. Shufeldt, Stephen B. Luce, Roger Welles, and William S. Sims. These papers, composed of diaries, journals, logbooks, and correspondence of outstanding value, will now be available for use in connection with similar material already in the Library, which includes parts of the papers of Admirals Porter and Mahan, papers of other naval officers of the same general period, and a considerable group of logbooks, journals, and papers classified under "United States Navy." They will also supplement the official records of the Navy Department in the National Archives.

A small group of letters from officials of the Republic of Colombia to Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., first Minister from the United States to Colombia, has been presented to the Library by Anderson's granddaughter, Mrs. Edward L. Hicks, Jr. The group includes 15 letters of a semiofficial or personal nature written in the years 1823 to 1825 by Don Pedro Gual, Colombian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These letters have a special interest because the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce between the United States and Colombia—the first treaty to be negotiated by the United States with any of the South American Republics—was arranged between Gual and Anderson during the period of this corre-

spondence. The letters serve also to supplement many references in Richard Clough Anderson's diary (1803-26) which Mrs. Hicks permitted the Library to microfilm in 1946.

Autograph drafts of six letters written by Zachary Taylor from 1847 to 1849 have been received as a gift from Mr. Harry B. Smith of Alameda, California. In one of the drafts, dated December 16, 1847, the General wrote: "I have no asperation for the Presidency . . . while I would greatly prefer seeing Mr. Clay and many others in the Presidential [office] to filling it myself, I must let things take their course."

The papers of Thomas Allen Jenckes (1818-75), noted patent attorney and Member of Congress from Rhode Island from 1863 to 1871, have been received as a gift from his grandson, Thomas A. Jenckes of Providence. Numbering between 15,000 and 20,000 items, they include Jenckes' extensive files as counsel in important patent litigation and a group of papers relating to the *Crédit Mobilier* investigation as well as business letters received by Jenckes during the last 20 years of his life.

Twenty-four letters of General Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox, who was with Robert E. Lee's army from the first Battle of Bull Run to Appomattox, have been acquired. These letters, written to his family shortly after the events described, give first-hand information concerning the Battle of Bull Run, the siege and evacuation of Culpeper, and the death of General "Stonewall" Jackson. Another acquisition of Civil War interest is a brief journal kept in the latter part of 1862 and a group of nine letters descriptive of camp life written to members of his family from 1860 to 1864 by Joseph Lester, who served for three years with the Sixth Battery of Wisconsin Volunteers.

Some 4,500 papers of Thorwald Solberg (1852-1949), first Register of Copyrights and the author of numerous works on

copyright law and international copyright agreements, have been presented by the executor of the Solberg estate. The papers, which cover the period from 1875 to 1949, document Solberg's professional activities, including his attendance as official delegate of the United States at international copyright congresses from 1900 to 1928; they are also rich in biographical material in the form of diaries, travel notes, and personal correspondence.

The papers of Orville and Wilbur Wright, which have been given to the Library by the Orville Wright estate, are invaluable for a study of the development of aviation. Estimated to number about 30,000 pieces, they include a description by Orville Wright of the Kitty Hawk flights of 1903, diaries and notebooks detailing scientific experiments carried out by the brothers from 1901 to 1920, and professional, scientific, and personal correspondence extending from 1881 to 1948. At present they are in the custody of the Aeronautics Division of the Library. They may be consulted only by written permission of the executors of the estate.

Another group that constitutes an important source of information about the early days of aviation in the United States is the main body of papers of General "Billy" Mitchell, commander in World War I of United States aviation in France and subsequently director of military aviation in the United States Army. The Mitchell Papers, which were received as a gift from members of his family, number more than 22,000 items. They include his personal files as Assistant Chief of the Air Service, his diaries during World War I and later, inspection reports and the eyewitness accounts on which they were based, correspondence from 1922 to 1935, and manuscripts of his books and articles on various aspects of aviation.

The papers of William Gibbs McAdoo, presented by his son, Francis H. McAdoo, form the largest group received during

the year. Estimated to comprise about 300,000 pieces, they include family correspondence and cover McAdoo's public career as Secretary of the Treasury from 1913 to 1918, as Director-General of Railroads during World War I, and as United States Senator from California from 1933 to 1939. The papers are entirely restricted until 1959.

The Library has received about 25,000 papers of George Foster Peabody, banker and philanthropist, as a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Ames. Confined chiefly to the period from 1900 to 1937, they reflect Peabody's association with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1914 to 1921, his other banking activities, and his many special interests such as Negro welfare, the development of education in the South, and the Georgia Warm Springs Health Foundation.

Dr. Waldo Lee McAtee, American naturalist and the author of numerous articles on ornithology and entomology, has added a group of about 10,000 items to his papers already in the Library. The group includes writings on natural history, notes on evolutionary theory, and his correspondence from 1900 to 1929. The correspondence contains letters from other naturalists, including William Beebe and David Starr Jordan.

The papers of David Maydole Matteson (1871-1949), whose indexes to numerous historical publications are indispensable tools to scholars of American history, have been received as a gift from the American Historical Association. They consist mainly of texts, drafts, and notes for unpublished studies in American history, including extensive data on "Riots in the United States" from 1641 to 1894.

A significant series of more than 200 letters from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to the Honorable Lewis Einstein, placed in the Library by Mr. Einstein, has recently become available for use by qualified readers. These friendly and discursive

letters, which were written from 1903 to 1932 while Justice Holmes was a member of the United States Supreme Court, contain comments on the Court and the President, on books that Holmes was reading, and on national and world events.

The papers of Frank Knox, distinguished newspaper publisher and Secretary of the Navy during World War II, have been presented by Mrs. Knox. These papers, estimated to contain about 4,000 items, consist mainly of personal correspondence dating from about 1917 to 1944, the year he died. They reflect Knox's overseas service as an artillery officer during World War I and throw some light on earlier service to his country as a private in the "Rough Riders" regiment under Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt. There is little in them relating to the business aspects of Knox's newspaper activities. His service as Secretary of the Navy is especially well documented and these papers supplement the official records for this period in the Navy Department files. Use of the Knox Papers is restricted at present.

Some 5,000 items have been added during the year to the papers of Albert J. Beveridge by Mrs. Beveridge. This group, which will be administered as a separate unit of the Beveridge Papers described in last year's report, consists of correspondence Beveridge carried on with leading historians and Lincoln authorities from 1922 to 1927 when he was engaged in writing his biography of Lincoln.

Two other large groups of personal papers have recently been received by the Library. About 40,000 papers of Harlan Fiske Stone, covering his service as Justice of the Supreme Court from 1925 to 1941 and as its Chief Justice from 1941 until his death in 1946, have been presented by Mrs. Stone; and about 8,000 papers of Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews, commander of United States forces in the European Theater at the

time of his death in 1943, have been presented by Mrs. Andrews. Both groups are entirely restricted at present.

Journals

Although many journals, diaries, and the like are to be found among the personal and family papers just described, especially in the Naval Historical Foundation Collection, it seems desirable to describe separately two such items acquired apart from any other papers.

A journal kept by Andrew Johnson, who was a member of a surveying party headed by Robert James, agent for the North American Land Company, has been received as a gift from Mr. Earl Vandale of Amarillo, Texas. Lacking the first page or pages, the journal begins with an entry for March 27, 1797, when the party had reached Gallipolis, on the Ohio River, and runs through June 16 of that year. Incidents of the trip through land that is now part of Gallia and Lawrence Counties, Ohio, are recounted and some description of the country is given. The party returned by way of Gallipolis to Lewisburg, Virginia.

The Library has also acquired a journal kept by Edward T. Tayloe while acting as secretary to Joel R. Poinsett in Mexico from 1825 to 1828. It contains full descriptions of places visited, information about mining districts, and interesting comments on the social and economic life of the country. A valuable record in itself, this journal also supplements the Library's Poinsett Papers.

Archives

So much of the significant activity of the American people is accomplished through nongovernmental organizations and institutions that the official records or archives of such agencies contain much valuable material for the historian of the United States. When such an agency has gone

out of existence or some of its records are no longer needed in connection with its activities, the parts of the records that have enduring value should be placed in some appropriate repository for permanent preservation. The Library of Congress has welcomed the opportunity to serve as such a repository for the groups named in the paragraphs that follow. Reproductions of archival material are described in the last section of this report.

The valuable non-current records of the League of Women Voters from the time of its organization in 1920 to 1944 have been presented by the League. When Dr. Louise M. Young, the League's representative now engaged in screening and arranging the papers, has completed her work, it is expected that about 150,000 pieces will remain. These—the valuable core of the organization's national records—will consist mainly of the correspondence of the national officers, reports and summaries of activities from regional, State, and local units, and correspondence and other papers centering about such particular interests and projects as the legal status of women, war bond drives, and the education of immigrant voters.

Three volumes of stenographic reports of the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, July 4-5, 1924, which nominated Senator Robert M. LaFollette for President, and of the post-campaign convention held in Chicago on February 21-22, 1925, have been received as a gift from Mr. Mercer G. Johnston.

The American Council of Learned Societies has permitted the Library to select from the extensive records of the *Dictionary of American Biography* a large body (some 20,000 pieces) of valuable unpublished biographical data in the form of articles and correspondence.

The records of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, which was formed by the American Council of Learned

Societies and the Social Science Research Council, have been deposited permanently in the Library of Congress by the cooperating Councils. The files, estimated to contain about 34,000 documents, include the general correspondence of the Committee from 1930 to 1939, the minutes and agenda of its first 15 meetings, papers concerning its survey of materials for research in the social sciences and the humanities, a large body of records pertaining to archives projects in the United States, and papers concerning methods of reproduction, duplicating techniques, sound recordings, and copyright.

Special Items

Individual manuscripts of special interest, separately received, and small groups of a special character are described under this heading. Some of them will probably be combined with groups already in the Library or that may be acquired in the future.

Photocopies of a valuable collection of autographs of the Presidents of the United States, assembled by the late Gates W. McGarrah of New York, have been acquired through the courtesy of his grandson, Mr. Richard Helms. Each of the Presidents from Washington to Theodore Roosevelt is represented in the collection by from one to five documents, selected with reference to their historical and political value and including not a few letters hitherto unknown to historians, notably certain Lincolniana.

Two holograph letters of Abraham Lincoln have been received during the year. The first, in date, is a letter addressed to Thomas A. Marshall of Charleston, Illinois, on April 23, 1858, in which Lincoln asked Marshall's aid in selecting a State senatorial candidate in his district. This was presented to the Library by Marshall's grandson, Thomas L. Marshall of Chicago. The second, received as a gift from Mr. Foreman M. Lebold, noted

Chicago collector, is the well-known letter to Major General Robert Huston Milroy on June 29, 1863, after the disastrous evacuation of Winchester, Virginia, by Union forces. Both of the letters have been printed, but it is well to have the originals safely preserved.

The Library has received through the French Embassy three manuscripts that were generously contributed by their owners at the time material for the *Merci Train* was being assembled. These are autograph notes written by the famous French scientist, Louis Pasteur, during his research into the causes of cholera in 1879 and 1880, presented by Professor Pasteur Vallery-Radot; one of Stéphane Mallarmé's last poems, a quatrain in his writing and bearing his initials, dated August 14, 1897, accompanied by a letter of presentation from the donor, Dr. Henri Mondor, Mallarmé's biographer; and the first page of Marcel Proust's manuscript of *A l'ombre des jeunes filles en fleurs*, presented with a photograph of a Proust portrait, by Madame Gérard Mante-Proust.

An autograph copy of one of Eugene Field's early poems, "The Wanderer," and an autograph letter of November 21, 1886, in which Field enclosed the poem to John Edward Jenks, have been presented to the Library in the latter's memory.

A brief but characteristic letter from Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) to the Reverend Everett Gill has been received as a gift from Dr. Gill. This letter, which was written during Clemens' last visit to his boyhood home in the spring of 1902, is a reply to an invitation from Dr. Gill, then pastor of a Baptist church in Hannibal, Missouri, to attend Sunday services at the church, occupy the pulpit with him, and address his old friends in the congregation.

Reproductions

Most of the material described below consists of microfilm or photostat copies of

originals in foreign archival repositories and is kept in the "archival order" of the originals. It seems best, therefore, to describe it separately.

The Library has received from the Public Record Office in London microfilm copies of the following records of the British Foreign Office: 23 volumes of correspondence with British agents in the Republic of Texas, 1840-46, and with Texan agents in England, 1844-45; 6 volumes dealing with negotiations with the United States for an extradition treaty, 1870-78; 11 volumes dealing with negotiations for the North American fisheries treaty, 1875-78; and 8 volumes of correspondence with the Minister to the United States, 1872. From the same source, some 13,000 photostat prints of High Court of Admiralty papers have been received; these are records of indictments for piracy and crime on the high seas, 1696-1809, and of prize causes during the wars with Holland, 1664-74.

Additions to the Library's collection of French reproductions consist of microfilm copies of two volumes of French colonial archives containing general correspondence relating to Acadia from 1638 to 1749; a journal kept in 1689 by Sr. de la Cassinière, pilot of the *Embuscade* from New Rochelle to the coasts of Acadia; and 21 volumes of the Archives du Ministère des

Affaires Étrangères containing correspondence of the Ministry with United States diplomatic agents in France and with French Ministers to the United States from 1830 to 1848.

Microfilm reproductions of about 7,000 pages of documents in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville have been received. These include papers relating to depredations of French corsairs, 1523-96; material on the *residencia* of Hernando Cortés, 1628; papers pertaining to the recovery of Curaçao, 1636-41; and private and official correspondence with the Governors of Florida, 1729-69. In addition to this Spanish archival material, the Library has received as a gift from Dr. Lewis Hanke photofilm enlargement prints of an original manuscript signed by and in the hand of Bartolomé de las Casas. The manuscript was written in 1550 in connection with the bitter controversy over the nature of the American Indians between Las Casas, their defender, and Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, chronicler to the Emperor Charles V. It was first printed at Seville in 1552 as part of a larger treatise.

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Rare Books

IN 1944 a rather detailed survey of the collections in the Library of Congress revealed the presence of 5,038 distinct copies of incunabula.¹ The Library thereby achieved tenth place among the libraries of the world possessing important collections of fifteenth-century books. Among American collections the Library of Congress ranked second, being surpassed only by the Henry E. Huntington Library.

It was not without a certain pleasure that we made the announcement last December that the Library of Congress had assumed the primary position in this country in the number of fifteenth-century books in its possession. According to the tally recently completed there are now 5,326 titles in our collections. The Henry E. Huntington Library reports the present count of 5,295 titles. If the statistics cited in 1944 for the foreign libraries are still accurate, the Library of Congress has now advanced to the eighth position throughout the world.

In the new totals 25 single leaves or fragments from important books are not included. The recent survey also reveals that 754 of the Library's copies were not included in Margaret Stillwell's *Incunabula in American Libraries, a Second Census*, published in 1940, and of this number 193 are new entries not listed in the *Census*.

Readers of this *Journal* need not be reminded how heavily we have been indebted to Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald for his continuing interest in the collection that he presented to the Library in 1943. The original gift contained an impressive

array of 209 fifteenth-century volumes. This number has nearly doubled since that time, and the most recent inventory records 395 incunabula, 43 of which have been acquired since last year's report appeared in this *Journal* (May 1949). It is thus readily apparent that our recent announcement could not have been made without Mr. Rosenwald's help.

The Rosenwald Collection has enjoyed a reputation of distinction almost from the time of its formation. There are many reasons for this; one in particular is the condition of excellence which Mr. Rosenwald requires for his volumes. Books printed on vellum will always have a special appeal to the connoisseur, for by their very nature they possess distinction. Fifteen of the Rosenwald incunabula are vellum copies and four of these are among the new acquisitions. Most imposing is the three-volume set of the *Decretales* of Pope Gregory IX, printed at Mainz by Peter Schoeffer in 1473 (*Second Census* G407). The Library of Congress now enjoys the enviable position of possessing three copies of this handsome early example of fine printing, all of which are made up differently. One copy is printed entirely on paper; another is printed partially on paper and partially on vellum; the final third copy is entirely on vellum. Not the least interesting feature of this book is the verses found on the penultimate leaf. These had appeared in two earlier books and are important in the documentation of the history of the invention of printing, since in these verses Schoeffer immodestly claims that by his skill he had outstripped "both the Johns" [*i.e.*, Johann Gutenberg and

¹ *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, vol. 1, no. 3, Jan.-Mar. 1944.

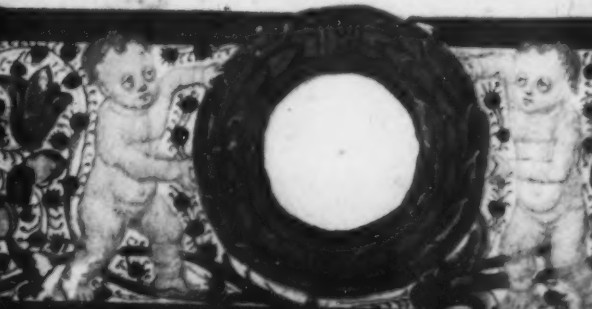
Incipit officium beate ma-
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Ad matutinas.:



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Johann Fust] and entered before them into the sanctuary of printing.

Another splendid example of printing on vellum is exhibited by the *Officium Beatae Virginis Mariae secundum consuetudinem Romanae Curiae*, printed at Naples by Mathias Moravus in 1478 [see illustration]. This copy is hand-illuminated in the finest Italian manner and represents a good illustration of a book that at first glance might easily be considered a beautiful manuscript. Mariano Fava and Giovanni Bresciano in their bibliography of early Neapolitan printing recorded only three perfect copies of this book, one of which—the only other copy in American ownership—is in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Quite appropriately this new addition assumes a logical and very early position among the splendid devotional books and manuscripts in the Rosenwald Collection.

Another addition to this series of devotional books is one of the Paris editions on vellum of the *Horae Beatae Virginis Mariae*, printed by Philippe Pigouchet for Simon Vostre on April 17, 1497. Formerly in the possession of Fritz Kreisler, it was included in the auction sale of his collection in New York during January of 1949. The several editions of the Hours printed by Pigouchet during the later years of the fifteenth century constitute a representative series of charmingly illustrated books that have rarely if ever been equalled. As a group they achieve almost the perfection of the finest medieval manuscripts of the same genre. In the present copy, which is the only one recorded in this country, the engravings remain uncolored.

A later but similar volume on vellum is the *Officium Beatae Mariae Virginis ad usum Romane ecclesie*, printed in red and black by Nicolaus de Benedictis at Lyons in 1499. This was one of the many volumes acquired by Mr. Rosenwald from the Liechtenstein Collection and is the only copy recorded in this country.

The phrase "the only copy recorded in this country" has so often been applied to books in the Rosenwald Collection that in spite of many variations in this expression used in previous reports it became quite commonplace. To avoid this monotonous but meaningful repetition we shall now turn our attention to several of the new acquisitions for which rarity and general unavailability are eminent among the many other qualifications that they possess. The earliest of the fifteen volumes to be mentioned briefly in this hasty survey is the undated first edition in Italian of *La vita el transito e gli miracoli del beatissimo Hieronymo*, which has been assigned to the unidentified printer of S. Basilius' *Epistola ad Gregorium Nazianzenum*. This anonymous press is believed to have been operating at Venice in 1471. The present copy, formerly in the collection of Fairfax Murray, is described in *Les Livres à figures venitiens* by Prince d'Essling, who draws attention to the remarkable, partially colored, woodcut-stamped border on leaf eleven which was used as a pattern by the illuminator. In a discussion of these woodcut borders in *Bibliographica*, Alfred W. Pollard localizes their appearance to Venice between 1469 and 1473. Examples, however, are rarely encountered, and as accurately as it has been possible to ascertain the facts the border in the Hieronymus has not been noticed in any other copy.

Claudin in his monumental work on the history of printing in France refers to the 1489 Lyons illustrated edition of *Le Roman de Fierabras*, a compilation in French prose by Jean Baignon from the French metrical romance *Fierabras* and Vincent de Beauvais' *Speculum historiale*. Described by Claudin as "un livre fort rare," he states in a footnote that only one example is known. Formerly in the Moline library at Florence, it passed to the Bourdillon library which was sold in 1847. The next French collector to own it was M. Yemeniz

of Lyons; later it was acquired by M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot. This copy still later is described in the Fairfax Murray *Catalogue of a Collection of Early French Books* (1910) and reference is made to the 53 most remarkable outline woodcuts executed in the characteristic early Lyonesse style. Both the Claudin and Fairfax Murray bibliographies have been annotated to indicate that this extraordinary volume is now a part of the Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.

Undescribed is the term applied to a 1494 edition of *Exemplario contra los engaños*, printed at Saragossa by Paul Hurus and dated April 15, 1494. This is a Spanish translation of Giovanni da Capua's Latin version of the fables of Bttdpa't. Konrad Haebler in his *Bibliografía ibérica del siglo XV* mentions an earlier and equally uncommon illustrated edition of this text printed by Hurus and dated March 30, 1493, but the 1494 edition escaped his notice.

Earliest of a fine group of illustrated German books, all formerly a part of the Liechtenstein Collection, is the Augsburg 1473 edition of the *Historia Alexandri Magni*, printed by Johann Bämmler and illustrated with 29 woodcuts. A later illustrated work of Bämmler's is the *Ursprung und Anfang Augsburg*, dated 1483, one of four copies located by the *Gesamtkatalog*. Of comparable date is an interesting fragment of 24 leaves from an otherwise unknown book, beginning with "Schwester Demut." This curious volume was printed at Ulm in 1482 and is illustrated with 18 woodcuts. A later, illustrated Ulm imprint with 5 cuts, dated 1492, is the German translation of Alanus de Rupe's *Psalterium Virginis Mariae*, printed by Conrad Dinckmut. Another curious illustrated book is the *Heiligtum und Gnade wie sie jährlich in Nürnberg ausgerufen*, printed by Peter Vischer in 1487.

The *Ein schöne un̄ kurz weilige Hystori*

zulesen von Herzog Leuphold und seinem Sun Wilhalm von Österreich hardly does full justice to the text, since this history of Duke Leopold, printed by Anton Sorg at Augsburg in 1481, represents one of the earliest attempts to render into prose a German romance of chivalry. The basis of the story is a poem by Johann of Würzburg, written about 1314 and hitherto unpublished. As one expects, Anton Sorg has handsomely embellished the story with 53 large and appropriate woodcuts. The exceptional interest attaching to this volume is further enhanced by the addition of the text of Marco Polo's travels which occupies the final 59 leaves of the volume. This represents the second edition of Marco Polo's fabulous account of his travels; previously it had been printed at Nuremberg in 1477. Both texts contain only one illustration, that of Marco Polo himself. It seems curious, especially in the instance of the edition printed by Sorg, that the artist who made the cuts for the Leopold did not prepare a similar series for the Marco Polo. Perhaps he felt his imagination would be unduly taxed. Illustrated or not, it is a most desirable acquisition for it represents the earliest text of Marco Polo's book available in the Library of Congress.

Another extremely rare volume of absorbing interest is a slightly imperfect copy of the edition of *Melusina* in German following the version of Couldrette. Printed at Basel by Bernhard Richel about 1476, this copy is richly illustrated. The well-colored woodcuts are suggestive of those found in Bämmler's Augsburg edition of 1474 although they are treated with considerable independence. The complete series of cuts is reproduced in volume XXI of Albert Schramm's *Der Bilderschmuck der Frühdrucke* (Leipzig, 1938). At the time of its acquisition the binding was in such poor condition that it was considered desirable to have Peter Franck rebind it. This has been done in that competent and tasteful

manner that makes Franck bindings so characteristic of fine craftsmanship.

The term unique with respect to a volume should be used cautiously, for all too often the mere advertisement of such a fact has the embarrassing result of revealing additional copies. With a fair degree of certainty unique can be applied to an imperfect copy comprising 30 leaves of Tundalus' *De eius visione* in German, assigned to the press of Johann and Conrad Hist at Speyer and dated not later than 1483. It cannot be later than 1485 on the evidence of the rubricator's date in this copy. In describing the two Latin editions of the same text also printed by the brothers Hist, the editors of the British Museum *Catalogue* commented that the German text on the first cut, *Tondal der Ritter*, "shows that it must have been originally made for a German edition earlier than the two present Latin issues, and apparently now unknown." The Rosenwald copy offers the affirmative answer.

The German veterinarian of the fifteenth century undoubtedly was familiar with Meister Albrecht's *Arzneibuch der Rosse*. This text is now represented in the Rosenwald Collection through the edition of 1498 printed at Ulm by Johann Zainer. Only one other copy of this edition is recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, and that copy lacks its title leaf.

A volume of doubtful date is Theobaldus' *Physiologus de naturis duodecim animalium*, but since Arnold C. Klebs includes this as the only German translation of this text in his *Incunabula scientifica et medica*, it is appropriate to mention this book here.

We will conclude this discussion of books not previously recorded in American ownership by referring to two works printed in Italy, the *Leonaea, seu orationes, epistolae et epigrammata* of Petrus Leo Vercellensis, printed at Milan by Guillelmus Le Signerre in 1496; and *Le Cave di Fiesole*, printed at Florence about 1500,

listed as number 2710 in Max Sander's *Le Livre à figures italien*.

As we have indicated, many of the German illustrated books described above came from the Liechtenstein Collection; with the exception of the *Melusina*, these are described in Hanns Bohatta's *Katalog der Inkunabeln der Fürstlich Liechtenstein'schen Fideikommiss-Bibliothek und der Hauslab-sammlung* (Vienna, 1910). Other recent acquisitions from this notable Collection include Nicolaus Perottus, *Rudimenta grammatices* (1497-1500; Liechtenstein 172; *Second Census* P293) which is bound with three other titles: Valerius Probus, *De litteris antiquis* (1499; Liech. 192; *Second Census* P911); Chrysoloras, *Erotemata* (1484; Liech. 64; *Second Census* C444); and Josephus Grünpeck, *Comoediae* (1497; Liech. 116; *Second Census* G469).

A comparable volume of pedagogical interest comprising six distinct titles contains Johannes de Garlandia, *Verba deponetalia* (1498; Liech. 224; *Second Census* G83); Ebrardi, *Modus latinitatis* (1499; Liech. 91); *Compendium octo partium orationis* (1495; Liech. 76); Remigius, *Fundamentum scholarium* (1499; Liech. 202; *Second Census* R135); *Regula puerorum fundamentalis* (1500; Liech. 201); and finally Nicolaus Perottus, *Rudimenta grammatices* (1495-97; Liech. 171; *Second Census* P246).

More pretentious volumes also from the Liechtenstein Collection are represented by such titles as Guido de Columna, *Histori von der . . . Stat Troy* (1489; Liech. 280; *Second Census* C709); *Die neue Ehe und das Passional von Jesu* (Augsburg, 1491; Liech. 274; *Second Census* E13); *Geometria* (1497; Liech. 287; *Second Census* G134); Johannes de Sacro Busto, *Sphaera mundi* (Venice, 1488; Liech. 207; *Second Census* J366); Rodericus Zamorensis, *Spiegel des menschlichen Lebens* (Augsburg, 1488; Liech. 325; *Second Census* R227); and Johannes Widmann, *Rechnung auf allen Kaufmannschaft* (Leipzig, 1489; Liech. 321; *Second Census* W11).

The Library's collection of Savonarola tracts, expositions, and sermons has been increased by six significant additions: *Dell' amore di Gesu* (Florence, 1493; *Second Census* S157); *Operetta sopra i Dieci Comandamenti* (Florence, 1495; Liech. 215; *Second Census* S207); *Operette* (Florence, 1500; *Second Census* S212); *Dell' orazione mentale* (Florence, 1496; *Second Census* S215); *Del sacramento et de mysterii della messa* (Florence, 1495; *Second Census* S220); and a variant state of the Florence 1496 edition of *Compendio de revelatione* (*Second Census* S169) without the device of Piero Pacini. All but the last title are additions to the Rosenwald Collection.

Finally we wish to record among the most recent Rosenwald acquisitions a first edition of Sicco Polentonius' *Vita Sancti Antonii de Padua* printed by Bartholomaeus de Valdezocchio in 1476, the Crawford copy in a Derôme-like binding with the first five lines of the heading illuminated with gold letters, and a superb copy of Bartholomaeo dalli Sonetti's *Isolario*, printed at Venice about 1485. Commonly considered the first maritime atlas and the first book to contain maps drawn with scientific instruments, the Rosenwald copy is as clean and fresh as anyone could wish it to be. The descriptions accompanying the engravings are in verse; Dibdin calls this "one of the rarest volumes of early Italian poetry."

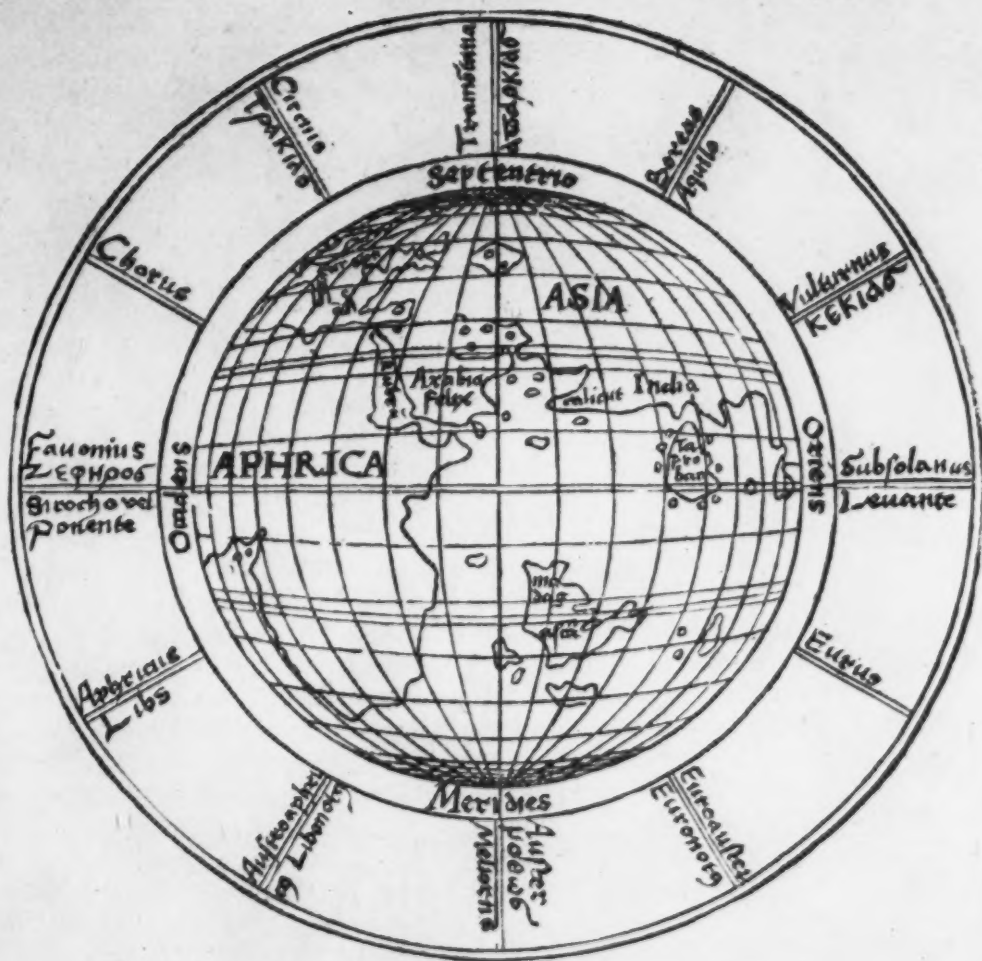
A few months ago a survey of the early music books in the Rare Books Division revealed previously unknown strength in this field which had not hitherto been emphasized. This fact influenced the acquisition of two handsome early missals with printed musical notation. Both were prepared for the use of the diocese of Hildesheim. The earlier, with the Canon on vellum as well as the colored woodcut of the Crucifixion which precedes it, was printed at Nuremberg by George Stuchs in 1499 (*Second Census* M572). The later edition of 1511 also printed by Stuchs

suffers slightly by comparison with the edition of 1499. In this copy the original text of the Canon is wanting but has been replaced with a manuscript text of eight vellum leaves. The woodcut of the Crucifixion preceding the Canon has been preserved, but it is printed on paper and differs from that of the earlier edition.

The Library has also acquired eight additional fifteenth-century titles of more than passing interest. Among these several were not previously represented in an American collection: the first edition of Faber von Budweis' *Tabulae solis et lunae coniunctionum*, printed at Leipzig about 1494 (*Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* 9628); an early edition of the *Expositio hymnorum*, printed at Paris in 1485 and regarded as perhaps the first book from the press of Pierre Levet; an undescribed and undated edition of *Examen de conscience*, printed at Paris by Jean Trepperel probably after 1499; and a copy of Valentinus' *Opusculum de arte moriendi*, printed at Leipzig by Moritz Brandis in 1489.

The remaining four titles, which are recorded in the *Second Census*, include the first book printed at Leipzig, Anniius' *De futuris Christianorum triumphis in Saracenos*, printed by Marcus Brandis in 1481 (*Second Census* A662); the first book issued from the Lyons press of Jean Bachelier and Pierre Bartelot, the *Dieta salutis*, usually regarded as a spurious work of St. Bonaventura (*Second Census* B787); the *Antidotarius animae* of Nicolaus Salicetus printed at Strassburg in 1493 with a curious woodcut title page printed in red and black (*Second Census* S38, recording this copy which was formerly owned by Lathrop C. Harper); and the first edition of *Seelen-Wurzgarten*, printed at Nuremberg in 1474.

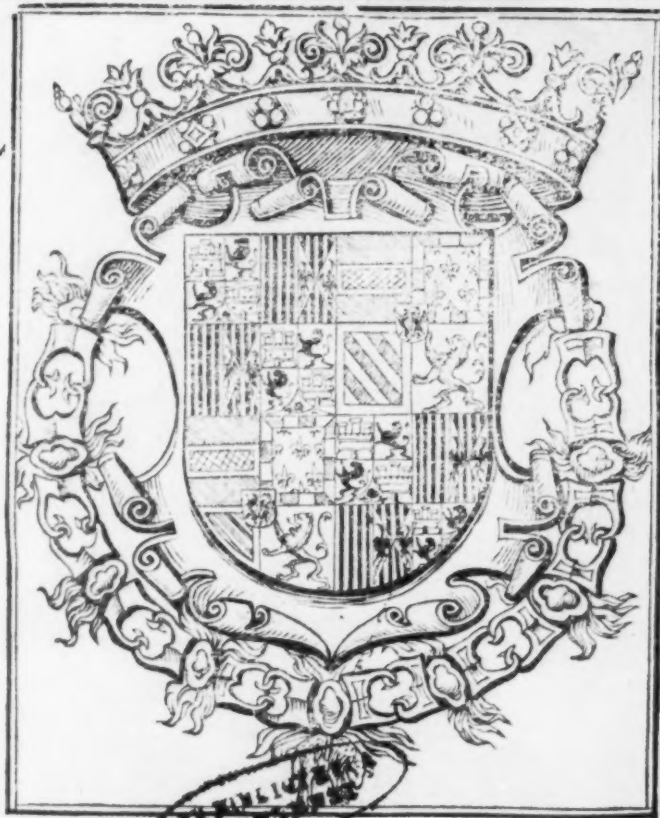
In concluding this section of the report we shall record an example of the work of that eminent scholar and printer, Aldus Manutius, the *De mysteriis Aegyptiorum, Chaldaeorum, Assyriorum* of Jamblichus (Venice, 1497; *Second Census* J193), in a state



Asper ab axe ruit Boreas: fugit Eurus ab ortu.
 Auster amat medium Solem: Zephyrusq; profundum
 Hos inter binæ mediis e partibus auræ
 Expirant similes mutato nomine flatus.

¶ In his metris ventos alio ordine q̄ nra figuratio demonstrat inuenies: ga min⁹ p̄ncipales p̄ cardinalib⁹ posuit: qđ forte factū ex auctoritate poetica cēleo: q̄re nō facile nos arguēt pii lectores: cū hāc nram ventorū diligētū discutiēt examīe picturā.

C



PARTE PRIMERA

Dela chronica del Peru. Que tracta la demarca-
cion de sus prouincias: la descripcion dellas. Las
fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades. Los ritos y
costumbres de los indios. Y otras cosas estrañas
dignas de ser sabidas. Fecha por Pedro de Cieça
de Leon vezino de Seuilla.

1553.

Con priuilegio Real.

differing from other copies in the Library. This is the gift of Mr. Imrie de Vegh of New York, whom we welcome for the first time as a generous friend of this Library. Other books which he recently presented will be discussed later in this report.

In introducing the account of recently acquired fifteenth-century titles particular mention was made of the vellum copies in the Rosenwald Collection. Similarly we should like to begin the listing of the new sixteenth-century books by mentioning an early prayer book in German printed on vellum, called *Salus anime*. Printed at Nuremberg by H. Hölzel in 1503, this tiny volume, less than five inches tall, is remarkable for the quality of its illustrations which have sometimes been ascribed to Albrecht Dürer. In this copy the cuts have been printed in gold and colors. Of additional Dürer interest is a fine copy of his *Hierin sind begriffen vier Bücher von menschlicher Proportion* (Nuremberg, 1528), bound with his *Underweyssung der Messung* (1525) and *Elliche Underricht* (1527). Mr. Rosenwald secured this volume at the Kreisler sale.

In 1508 at Rome the important world map of Joannes Ruysch was published in Ptolemy's *Geographia*. More popular, perhaps, in its treatment than some of the other more accurate maps of the time, this map revealed the broadening of the world's horizons as a result of the Portuguese and Spanish explorations which rendered obsolete the old Ptolemaic idea of world geography. Ruysch's map delineates a large portion of the northern and eastern coasts of South America, called the "Terra Sancte Crucis," and there appears on it a large island to the west of "Spagnola" with the legend "Huc usque naves Ferdinandi regis Hispanie pervenerunt," indicating that King Ferdinand's mariners had already reached the mainland of North America, possibly either the Yucatan or Florida peninsulas.

"Gruenland" is shown as an extension of the mainland of Asia. The Northwest Passage is clearly manifest and had Ruysch's projection been an accurate one the Panama Canal would not have been necessary.

The Rosenwald copy of this handsome volume, in its original binding with the portrait head of Ptolemy in a sunken medallion on the front and back covers, is especially welcome since the Ruysch map represents a state perhaps not previously described and differing from the other two copies available in the Library's collection. Mr. Bradford Swan of Providence is currently undertaking a survey of the various known states of this map, and we await the results of this examination with considerable interest.

Not unrelated to this map is a brief treatise prepared by Johann Schöner to accompany his globe of 1515. Entitled *Luculentissima quaedam terrae totius descriptio* and printed at Nuremberg in 1515 [see illustration], this volume contains a brief reference to a strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The possible significance of this to Magellan whose voyage did not commence until four years later is treated in some detail in Lawrence C. Wroth's *Early Cartography of the Pacific*.

A somewhat later volume of early American interest is Pedro de Cieza de Leon's *Parte prima dela chronica del Peru* (Seville, 1553). Charles R. Markham, editor of the English translation of this work which was published in 1864, described it as "one of the most remarkable literary productions of the age of Spanish conquest in America." It is an especially welcome addition to the Rosenwald Collection since this edition was not previously represented in the Library of Congress. [See illustration.]

Returning now to the earlier years of the sixteenth century we wish to record Mr. Rosenwald's recent acquisition of William Morris' copy of *Die Cronycke von Hollandt*,

Zeelandt ende Vrieslant beginnende van Adams Tiden . . . tot den Jare MCCCCXVII (Leyden, 1517). Copiously illustrated with woodcuts in part by Lucas van Leyden, this edition is described as number 613 in Wouter Nijhoff and M. E. Kronenberg's *Nederlandsche Bibliographie van 1500 tot 1540*.

A beautiful example of fine Italian engraving is now available in a copy of Isidorus de Isolani's *Inexplicabilis mysterii gesta Beatae Veroniceae* (Milan, 1518) with a Lortic binding. Writing about this book, J. D. Passavant in his *Le Peintre-graveur* describes it in these terms: "Les neuf jolies gravures sur métal . . . accusent tellement le style si simple et si beau de Bernardino Luini et l'expression porte un tel caractère de noblesse que nous n'hésitons pas à en attribuer l'invention à ce grand maître." Although this statement is open to question, it bespeaks the high quality of the engravings. [See illustration.]

Another early volume is Thomas Murner's *Die Geuchmat zū Straff allē wybschē Mannen* (Basel, 1519), illustrated with 55 woodcuts designed by Murner himself and partly executed by Ambrosius Holbein. This copy was secured at the Kreisler sale.

Johann Ulrich Wechtlin was responsible for the illustrations in *Der Passion oder dz Lyden Jesu Christi Vnsers Herren*, printed at Strassburg by Johann Schott in 1522. This volume offers a subject for an interesting comparative study with an earlier Latin edition dated about 1506, with woodcuts by Urs Graf, acquired by Mr. Rosenwald a few years ago and previously described in this *Journal* (May 1948, p. 38). The later German version was detached from Johannes Geiler's *Postill uber die fyer Euangelia durchs Jor*.

An interesting work also associated with the name of Johannes Geiler is the Augsburg 1510 edition of *Das Buch Granatapfel*, a German version made by Geiler of the Latin treatise *Dyalogus dictus Malogranatum* by Gallus, Abbot of Koenigssaal, and

other works. The 1510 edition, the gift of Mr. de Vegh, has six woodcuts by Hans Burgkmair which were imitated, but with not such successful effect, in later editions. Mr. de Vegh has also given the Library copies of two of the earliest books on Russia, Johannes Fabri's *Ad Serenissimum Principem Ferdinandum Archiducem Austriae, Moscovitarum iuxta mare glaciale religio* (Basel, 1526) and the second edition of Paulus Jovius' *Libellus de legatione Basilii Magni Principis Moschoviae ad Clementem VII* (Basel, 1527). Of comparable date is a splendid copy of the first edition of Jacobus Castillo's *Tractatus de duello* (Turin, 1525), in Latin and Spanish, which is one of the earliest books on the subject of duelling [see illustration]. Another later work partially on the same subject is Fabio Albergati's *Trattato del modo di riddore a pace l'inimicitie private* (Rome, 1583). Two interesting early works on witchcraft presented by Mr. de Vegh are Johann Wier's *De praestigiis daemonum . . .* (Basel, 1566) and Jean Bodin's *De la demanomanie des sorciers* (Paris, 1580).

Through recent purchases made by the Division we have acquired a splendid copy of the *Bulla contra errores Martini Lutheri & sequacium*, issued by Pope Leo X on June 16, 1520. Condemning the heresies expressed by Luther, the Pope's bull granted Luther 60 days in which to recant, but the breach had been made and Luther's subsequent action only widened the schism that led eventually to the Reformation. Later in the century this was a contributing cause to the establishment of the Society of Jesus. Under the leadership of St. Ignatius de Loyola this order was founded in 1539. As one of the guides for his followers Loyola wrote the *Exercitia spiritualia*, which has been called the spiritual arm of the Jesuits. Written originally in Spanish, the text was translated into Latin by André Frusius and published for the first time at Rome in 1548. It is a surprising fact that until the

Libet



Isidorus de Isolani's INEXPLICABILIS MYSTERII GESTA BEATAE VERONICAE. Milan, 1518.
Rosenwald Collection.



Tractatus de Duello.

TRACTATUS DE DUELLO. Turin, 1525. The gift of Mr. Imrie de Vegh.

Library acquired a copy a few months ago this edition was not recorded in the National Union Catalog.

Another acquisition of a specialized religious nature is a collection of 52 accounts of *autos-da-fé* held in Seville, Granada, Toledo, Lisbon, Valladolid, and in other communities of Spain and Portugal during the years 1721-31. These furnish much information about the individuals tried by the Spanish Inquisition and the punishments meted out to them. Most of the single accounts are attractively printed and the majority of the title pages are embellished with woodcuts. Bound in contemporary vellum, the collection (and apparently comparable collections are but rarely encountered) carries on the upper and lower edges of the leaves the brand of the Convento de Toluca in Mexico. This was an effective method of identifying books which seems to have been restricted to Mexican libraries of that period.

In the De Vegh gift there is included a fresh copy in its original binding of Henry Cornelius Agrippa's *Of the Vanitie and Uncertaintie of Artes and Sciences* (London, 1569). The translator, James Sanford, has inscribed this copy on the front flyleaf: "Del presente mi godo, e meglio aspetto" [I am pleased with the present, and hope for better things]. Two later *Short Title Catalogue* titles are *A Publication of His Ma[jes]ties Edict, and Severe Censure against Private Combats* (London, 1613), an early English title relating to duelling, and Gervase Markham's *The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent* (London, 1625).

A rare work on mathematical recreation which David Eugene Smith describes as a classic in that field, both in style and in content, is Claude Gaspar Bachet's *Problemes plaisans et delectables, qui se font par les nombres* (Lyons, 1612). Thomas Campanella's *De sensu rerum et magia libri IV* (Frankfurt, 1620) is a first edition of an important book by this Italian philosopher

who influenced both Descartes and Spinoza. Mr. de Vegh has also presented the first issue of the first edition of Spinoza's *Tractatus theologico-politicus* (1670). Containing Spinoza's carefully wrought argument on behalf of freedom of speculation, this book has been called the first document in the modern science of Biblical criticism. Since it was expected to arouse clerical opposition, it was published anonymously at Amsterdam, with a disguised imprint on the title page to make the book appear as if it had been issued at Hamburg.

Last year's report referred to the acquisition of the first published work by Galileo Galilei, *Le operazioni del compasso*. To complement this volume Mr. Rosenwald has recently acquired a fine copy bearing the arms of Ferdinand II, the dedicatee, of Galileo's *Dialogo . . . sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano* (Florence, 1632), a significant volume in the history of modern science.

Nicolaus Upton's *De studio militari libri quatuor . . .* (London, 1654) has a special place in the Rosenwald Collection, since at the time the author composed it (in 1441) one portion comprised the earliest work that had been written in England on the art of heraldry. A translation into English was published at Saint Albans in 1486 and ten years later at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde. A copy of this 1496 edition was acquired for the Collection in 1947. From the point of view of military history the volume also has a logical place in the Collection.

Through its own annual appropriation the Library has acquired another rare book in the field of military science, Capt. Thomas Binning's *A Light to the Art of Gunnery* (London, 1676) for which Wing's *Short Title Catalogue . . . 1641-1700* located only the copy in the British Museum.

One other seventeenth-century work that should be mentioned is the sumptuous, illustrated edition in folio of *The Works of Virgil* (London, 1697) translated into

English verse by John Dryden. With over a hundred full-page copperplates after engravings by Hollar, Lombart, and Faithorne, this volume compares favorably with the extravagant volumes published at the French court.

Since the major acquisitions relating to the eighteenth century are of American interest they will be described in the section of this report relating to Americana. In our chronological treatment, three completely unrelated but significant first editions published during the nineteenth century should next be mentioned. The gift of Mr. de Vegh, these are Hermann Helmholtz's work on thermodynamics, *Ueber die Erhaltung der Kraft, eine physikalische Abhandlung* (Berlin, 1847), printed at the author's expense in a small edition and regarded as one of the epoch-making papers of the century; the first edition of Karl Marx's *Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie* (Berlin, 1859) which in its rewritten and revised form became *Das Kapital*; and Florence Nightingale's least-known work, which was never distributed, *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army* (London, 1868), in two volumes, with the original wrappers, unopened and uncut.

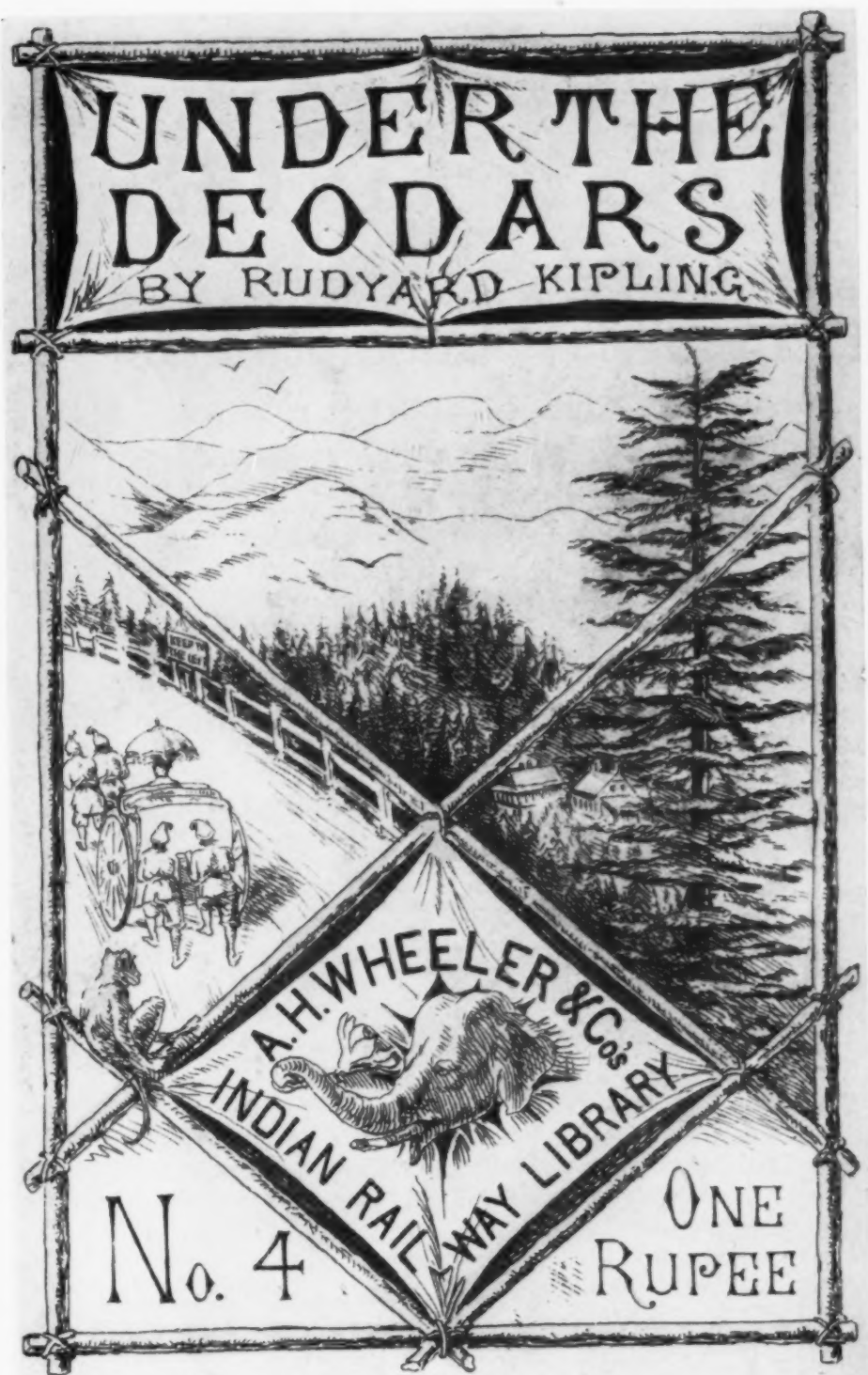
Fine copies of first editions of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling are the latest gift to the Library from Mr. Leonard Kebler, of Bronxville, New York, who in recent years has greatly enriched our collections of Cervantes, Dickens, Washington Irving, and many other classic authors. The 30 Stevenson pieces include all of his best-liked books—*Virginibus puerisque* (London, 1881), *New Arabian Nights* (2 vols., London, 1882), *Treasure Island* (London, 1883), *A Child's Garden of Verses* (London, 1885), *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (London, 1886), *Kidnapped* (London, 1886), and others—together with a bound volume containing a number of manuscript sheets

of music for the flageolet transcribed by Stevenson, and other memorabilia of his musical activities.

A copy of *St. Ives* (London, 1898) inscribed by Bret Harte to Benton Smith on Christmas Day, 1897, is one of several association volumes in the Kebler gift. *An Inland Voyage* (London, 1878), Stevenson's first published book, has an interesting inscription by a former owner, evidencing Thomas Stevenson's pride in his son's accomplishment: "Mr. Stevenson told me that his son had just written a book, which he would like me to read, & he got me this copy to read in the train on my way from Edinburgh."

The 22 Kipling first editions include *Departmental Ditties and Other Verses* (Lahore, 1886), a presentation copy of *The Phantom 'Rickshaw* (Allahabad, 1888) inscribed by the author in 1889, and an immaculate copy of *Under the Deodars* (Allahabad, 1888) [see illustration]. All of Kipling's principal early works are represented in copies that are attractive for their condition and that complement in an extraordinary way the William M. Carpenter Kipling Collection, which was presented to the Library in 1941.

Mr. Rosenwald's continuing interest in fine contemporary books is manifest through his recent acquisition of an impressive group of French books illustrated by distinguished French artists. This selection includes Jean Cocteau's *Mythologie* (Paris, 1934), with ten lithographs by Giorgio de Chirico; André Suarès' *Passion* (Paris, Ambrose Vollard, 1939), with extraordinary colored etchings and woodcuts by Georges Rouault; Jean Racine's *Cantiques spirituels* (Paris, 1945), with original etchings by Jacques Villon; Henry Parisot's translation of Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (Paris, 1948); and the two-volume set bound by Peter Franck of Nikolai Gogol's *Les Âmes mortes* (Paris, Ambrose Vollard, 1948), illustrated by Marc Chagall. Representative of modern



Rudyard Kipling's UNDER THE DEODARS. Allahabad, 1888. The gift of Mr. Leonard Kebler.

NEVV ENGLANDS PROSPECT.

A true, lively, and experimen-
tall description of that part of *America*,
commonly called NEVV ENGLAND;
discovering the state of that Coun-
trie, both as it stands to our new-come
English Planters; and to the old
Native Inhabitants.

Laying downe that which may both enrich the
knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader,
or benefit the future Voyager.

By WILLIAM WOOD.



Printed at London by Tho. Cotes, for John Bellamie, and are to be sold
at his shop, at the three Golden Lyons in Corne-hill, neere the
Royall Exchange. 1634.

fine printing are copies of the Ashendene Press edition of Malory's *Le Morte Darthur* (1913) and the World Publishing Company's recent edition of the Holy Bible printed by A. Colish from designs by Bruce Rogers. Another copy of this Bible with a special added leaf was presented to the Library in an informal ceremony October 28, 1949, by Mr. B. D. Zevin, President of the World Publishing Company. After being exhibited for several months, it has now found its way to the shelves of the Rare Books Division, where it will remain as a lasting testimonial to the craftsmanship of the men who produced this fine example of modern typography.

Americana

Earliest in point of time of the year's principal Americana acquisitions is a fine copy of William Wood's *New Englands Prospect* (London, ca. July 1634), the first extensive account of Massachusetts to appear in print (Church 427; Sabin 105074). Not a great deal is known of the author's life, but one can infer from his book² that he came to New England in 1629 and remained there for four years, seeking out and examining every settlement that then existed, so that upon his return to England he was able to present to Puritans who were thinking of emigrating overseas a reliable guidebook to the country, its inhabitants, its flora and fauna, and to advise them on how they should equip themselves for the journey.

Wood was a keen and conscientious observer, quite taken with his subject and anxious to convey a faithful picture of what he had seen; he declared that:

as the end of my travell was observation, so I desire the end of my observation may tend to the information of others: As I have observed what I have scene, and written what I have observed, so doe I desire to publish what I have written, desiring it may be beneficiall to posteritie: and if any man desire to fill himselfe at that fountaine from

²Pages 8 and 44.

whence this tasting cup was taken, his own experience shall tell him as much as I have here related . . .

He made himself out to be one modestly but informedly writing of things he knew well, in contrast to those who had given vent to "voluminous discourse . . . though they have travelled no further than the smoake of their own native chimnies"; and he took pains to correct misimpressions given by previous reporters, as when he warned that the would-be settler could expect no sinecure upon reaching his destination:

I advise for the future those men that are of weake constitutions to keepe at home, if their estates cannot maintain servants. For all new *England* must be workers in some kinde: and whereas it hath beene formerly reported that boyes of tenne or a twelve yeares of age might doe much more than get their living, that cannot be, for he must have more than a boyes head, and no less than a mans strength, that intends to live comfortably. . . .

The copy of *New Englands Prospect* acquired by the Library is an exceptionally tall one [see illustration], containing the rare early state of the first printing with the reading "Williara" instead of "William" in the heading of the complimentary verses preceding the text. Of ten other copies we have located in the possession of American libraries only three exhibit this point. The map in the pamphlet is in a particularly fine state of preservation; it shows "The South part of New-England, as it is Planted this yeare, 1634" and, as Sabin and others have pointed out, it was the earliest to present in some detail the features of the New England shore from "Narrogansetts Bay" to "Acomenticus" on the east coast of Maine.

In compiling the glossary of the Indian language which appears at the end of *New Englands Prospect*, William Wood may have been assisted by the Reverend John Eliot, who had come to America in 1631 and was to achieve fame as missionary to the Indian tribes and translator of the

Bible. One of the rarest of Eliot's tracts was acquired last year at the Harmsworth Library sale. This is *The Christian Commonwealth: Or, the Civil Policy of the Rising Kingdom of Jesus Christ*, written about 1650 and printed in London in October 1659 (Church 555; Sabin 22144).

The Christian Commonwealth, which seems to have been Eliot's one and only adventure into political theorizing, offered a scheme for an ideal theocratic commonwealth, based on the concept that all law is derived from the Scriptures. In consequence, neither a secular head of state nor a legislative body ought to exist in the Christian Utopia; instead, according to Eliot, there should be a set of magistrates to interpret the law and settle questions in dispute. The people, divided into groups of tens, fifties, hundreds, and thousands, would choose magistrates, who in turn would choose delegates to higher councils. At the top would be a supreme council of magistrates to make decisions binding on the entire nation.

While these speculations might have found favor with the Puritans of Oliver Cromwell's time, when Eliot first offered them, they took on an altogether different light with the restoration of the Stuart monarchy; and in March 1661 the Governor and Council of Massachusetts condemned the book as offensive to the royal Government of England. Eliot made a public disownment of "Such expressions as doe too manifestly scandalize the Government of England by Kings, Lords, and Commons," and the Massachusetts Court ordered all copies of the book to be withdrawn from circulation or destroyed.³ This accounts for the rarity of *The Christian Commonwealth* today. The National Union Catalog locates four other copies in American libraries, and a few others which escaped the Massachusetts authorities can be found in England.

³ Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 3d series, vol. 9, p. 128.

One of John Eliot's admirers and his first biographer was Cotton Mather. We have no expectation of building up a complete set of that divine's voluminous writings, or of matching outstanding collections that already exist elsewhere, but we continue to strengthen our holdings in his more important and significant books. The Library has had for many years a copy of *The Serviceable Man*, printed at Boston by Samuel Green in 1690, which is defective, lacking the title page and final leaf of text. Last year we acquired a copy which is perfect and bears a presentation note on the title page: "The Gift of the Author to Sam! Checkley." This copy belonged formerly to the late Matt Bushnell Jones, who had acquired it from the Massachusetts Historical Society.⁴

The Serviceable Man was a lengthy sermon delivered by Mather to the General Court of Massachusetts upon the occasion of the first election held under the provisional government which had been set up after the deposition of Sir Edmund Andros in 1689. It discussed the economic problems of the New England Colony, contrasted conditions under Andros with the benefits resulting from the new regime, attacked religious non-conformity, and called both for good government by the rulers and belief in their governors by the people. A piece of wise advice that has a timely ring is Mather's exhortation to the community:

Now in General, Here is Work for us All. We ought Every one of us to *Serve our Generation*, before we fall a *sleep*, or it will be but an uncomfortable *Sleep* that we shall fall into . . .

The state of religious affairs in Maryland at the turn of the century is pictured in the Reverend Thomas Bray's *A Letter . . . to Such as Have Contributed towards the Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Plantations*

⁴ Thomas James Holmes. *Cotton Mather: A Bibliography of His Works*. Cambridge, 1940, vol. III, pp. 969-73.

(Evans 903; Sabin 7478). This was issued in 1700 and was long considered to have come from William Bradford's New York press, but internal evidence supports considerably the belief that it was printed in Great Britain.⁵ Bray was attempting at the time to secure royal assent for the official establishment of the Church of England in Maryland and was pressing for the extension of Anglicanism in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys. In this three-page leaflet he gave an account of religious affairs as he had found them during a short but busy stay in America and explained his reasons for returning to England. One of his most noteworthy projects—supplying the clergy with books and libraries to advance their work—had been strengthened by the formation one year previously of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in this *Letter* to its supporters he mentions “the very useful Libraries, which are provided through your Benefactions, and are settled in *Pensilvania, New-York, New-England, Carolina, Bermudas*, are begun in several of the *Leward Islands*, and are far advanc’d in *Mary-Land*. . . .”

More than a hundred titles have been added during the past year to fill gaps in the general collection of American eighteenth-century imprints. Many of them, as one would expect, are of a theological nature, the earliest being Nathaniel Appleton's *Isaiah's Mission Consider'd and Apply'd* (Boston, 1728; Evans 2985). They include George Beckwith's *The Invalidity or Unwarrantableness of Lay-Ordination* (New London, 1763; Evans 9337), Peter Thacher's *The Rest Which Remaineth to the People of God, and the Character of Such as Shall Enjoy It* (Boston, 1778; Evans 1609), and *A Letter to the Reverend Joseph Bellamy, D. D., concerning Qualifications for Christian Communion* (New Haven, 1770; Evans 1630) by the aptly named Ebenezer Devotion.

The Library's collection of eighteenth-

⁵ Elizabeth Baer. *Seventeenth Century Maryland: A Bibliography*. Baltimore, 1949, p. 193.

century American almanacs is very large and includes many rarities. One of these, *The Rhode-Island Almanack* for the year 1728, was printed by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, shortly after he moved his press from Boston to Newport; it was the second pamphlet he published in his new location and, since no copy of the first is known to have survived, it ranks as the earliest Rhode Island imprint in existence. Complementing it now is a copy of the 1729 edition of the *Almanack* which was acquired last year and which increases the Library's file to five of the eight annual issues which Franklin published before his death in 1735. “Poor Robin,” who is given on the title page as the author of these almanacs, preceded “Poor Richard” by some years and, like his younger brother, sandwiched proverbs and bits of humor into his tables of calculations.

Among the year's additions to the collections of eighteenth-century legislative journals were fine copies of the *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania* for 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, and 1770 (Evans 8971, 9477, 10445 [printed by D. Hall alone], 10729 [printed by William Goddard], 11027, and 11403). Evans did not locate copies for three of these editions, and the imprints he gives vary slightly in two instances, as indicated above, from those which appear on our copies of the proceedings. The first two, issued from Benjamin Franklin's press while he was in England, bear the familiar imprint “printed and sold by B. Franklin.” Also acquired during the year was a copy of the *Minutes of the First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1786), which records, among other matters, the passage of an act “appointing deputies to the convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.”

A copy of the first edition of the original charter of Rhode Island College (later to become Brown University) came in a group of pamphlets and broadsides bearing on the history of Rhode Island which was purchased during the year. This is an eight-page printing (Evans 9823) of *An Act for the Establishment of a College, or University, within This Colony*, issued at Newport by Samuel Hall in 1764. Founded by Baptists with the help of other Christian denominations, the College had in its charter of incorporation a guarantee of religious tolerance that Roger Williams might have approved:

It is hereby Enacted and Declared, That into this liberal and catholic Institution, shall never be admitted any religious Tests: But on the contrary, all the Members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted Liberty of Conscience: And that the Places of Professors, Tutors, and all other Officers, the President alone excepted, shall be free and open for all Denominations of Protestants . . .

The volume containing this imprint also has the 1803 and 1834 editions of the charter (Sabin 70716) and the 1793 printing, by John Carter, of the *Laws of Rhode-Island College* and its *Supplement* (Evans 26078, 26079; Sabin 8625, 8633).

A small broadside documents an incident in the "tea struggle" of late 1773, when the American Colonies were taking measures to prevent the East India Company's ships from unloading cargoes at their ports. In Philadelphia, mass meetings were held to protest the duty imposed by Parliament on imports, and citizens' committees kept close watch on the movements of incoming vessels. On Christmas Day, according to an account in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of December 29, 1773, word was received that a "Tea Ship, commanded by Captain Ayres, with her detested Cargoe" was bound for harbor. On the morning of December 27 a mass meeting was held "Upon an Hour's Notice," at which the captain of the ship, who had been brought ashore to discuss the situation, was given

notice of the Philadelphians' determination not to allow the tea to be landed. As a result, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* chronicles with satisfaction, the vessel took its departure "with her whole Cargoe, on her Return to the East-India Company." The broadside we acquired (Evans 12944) is a hastily printed notice calling together this meeting:

THE Tea-Ship being arrived, every Inhabitant who wishes to preserve the Liberty of America, is desired to meet at the STATE-HOUSE, this Morning, precisely at TEN o'Clock, to advise what is best to be done on this alarming Crisis.

One of the additions to the Rosenwald Collection that has not been noted previously is a fine copy of Abraham Swan's *The British Architect: Or, the Builder's Treasury of Stair-Cases* (Philadelphia, 1775), which ranks as "the first book on architecture published in America."⁶ Originally published in London in 1745, this work was reprinted in America through the efforts of John Norman (1748?-1817), who prepared the copperplate engravings for it. Two copies of the volume that have been in the Library for some years are both defective, lacking some of the pages and plates; the Rosenwald copy, however, is complete in all respects. [See illustration.]

An association volume of much interest is a copy of the first edition of Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia* (Paris, 1782), presented to the Library by Mrs. William R. Mercer of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. This was inscribed by the author to John Mercer, who had read law with him for a year while Jefferson was serving as Governor of Virginia. The copy of the *Notes* which was in the original Jefferson library no longer is extant, and the only copy hitherto in our possession, acquired in the purchase

⁶ Alexander J. Wall, "Books on Architecture Printed in America, 1775-1830," in *Bibliographical Essays: A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*. Cambridge, Mass., 1924, pp. 299-310.

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M, DCC, LXXV.

Abraham Swan's THE BRITISH ARCHITECT. Philadelphia, 1775. Rosenwald Collection.

of Peter Force's library in 1867, is one without personal connection with the author; hence we welcome this new copy that bears his stamp.

The acquisition of a copy (in the original wrappers) of the first edition of Part III of Washington Irving's *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.* gives hope that the Library may before very long have a complete set of this classic work. Of the seven original numbers, which were published simultaneously in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore between June 1819 and September 1820, all but the first are now in our collections. Part III appeared on September 13, 1819, and contained "A Royal Poet," "The Country Church," "The Widow and Her Son," and "The Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap."

Of literary interest also is a copy of Nathaniel Hawthorne's allegorical tale, *The Celestial Rail-Road*, published at Lowell, Massachusetts, by D. Skinner in 1847. This reprint of the first edition of 1843 appears to have been unauthorized; and it is quite rare, only two other copies being recorded in the National Union Catalog.

Extracts from Private Journal-Letters of

Captain S. F. DuPont, While in Command of the Cyane, during the War with Mexico, 1846-1848 (Wilmington, 1885) is an interesting source book which, because of its rarity, appears to have escaped the attention of historians and bibliographers of the Mexican War and the conquest of California. An edition of fewer than 50 copies was printed, of which none were offered for sale; the only other that is recorded by the National Union Catalog is in the Delaware Historical Society although another copy was recently presented to Harvard University. Captain (later Rear Admiral) Samuel Francis DuPont took command of the sloop-of-war *Cyane* at Monterey, conveyed Frémont and his battalion to San Diego, and in boldly executed forays succeeded in clearing the Gulf of California of Mexican ships. He took part in the capture of Mazatlán and in later inland operations that brought an end to Mexican resistance in California.

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